

CHINESE DISCLAIM
DEFAULT ON DEBT
DUE TO GERMANYIssue, Raised on Attitude of
Consortium in Delaying Pending
Loan While Technical
Failure in Payment ContinuesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News OfficeWASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Representatives of the Chinese Government now in Washington, participating in the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems, take serious issue with statements issued by American bankers within the last few days concerning China's default in the payment of her loans.

One of the statements in question was by Thomas W. Lamont of the firm of Morgan & Company, chairman of the American group of the banking consortium. It was indicated that the consortium set on foot to give financial relief to China might delay making loans until certain private claims of his own company were acknowledged by China.

In view of the fact that Morgan & Company apparently is in a position to prevent loans by the consortium, while the consortium itself forbids private loans, representatives of the Chinese Government consider it only fair that the character of the claims which Mr. Lamont and his company are making should be clearly set forth.

Points in Dispute

The matter in dispute, and in regard to which Mr. Lamont gave out a statement, relates to the payment of interest on certain bonds of the Hukang Railway loan. This loan was made in 1911 for \$2,000,000, and is generally known as "The Four Nations Loan," meaning thereby that it was signed by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany. Bonds for this loan were issued by China in four equal parts, to the banks of the four nations concerned. They are bearer bonds, but the consecutive numbers issued to each country were carefully recorded by China. The bonds that were assigned to Germany were confiscated by the Chinese Government at the time of China's declaration of war upon Germany, and the fact of this confiscation was widely published. Certain of these confiscated bonds had found their way, either before or after China's declaration of war, into the hands of New York bankers represented by Morgan & Company. For the last two years attempts have been made by this Wall Street group to collect interest on the confiscated bonds, and to force China to recognize responsibility for repayment. But China has steadily refused. Mr. Lamont, in his visit to Peking, in the spring of 1920, urged this matter upon the attention of the Chinese Government, and stated that no loans could be made by the consortium, which represented four countries, unless China's obligation to repay the principal and interest of these confiscated bonds to Morgan & Company was recognized.

Another Default Claimed

The other charge of default came from the president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, but in this case also only one side of the case is stated.

There can be no doubt that technically China is in default in relation to the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, but there is a long standing dispute concerning this loan. The original agreement for a loan to China by the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago was signed in 1916, the negotiations having been carried on between representatives of the bank and Dr. Wellington Koo, then Chinese Minister in Washington. In the agreement it was stipulated that \$5,000,000 should be paid on the signing of the agreement, and that additional sums should be advanced from time to time, up to the total amount of the loan, which was stipulated as \$30,000,000. The security stated the agreement for the repayment of the loan, was the tax on wine and tobacco, and the period of the loan three years. The loan in reality fell due two years ago, in 1919, but at that time was renewed, together with accrued interest of \$500,000, for a period of two years. When this loan was renewed negotiations were entered into with the Pacific Development Company, of which Galen M. Store of Boston is president, for an additional sum of \$7,500,000, with the option of increasing the sums loaned up to the limit of \$25,000,000. It was stated at that time that the loan of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago would be taken over by the Pacific Development Company and included in the total sum of \$25,000,000 which it agreed to loan to China.

Two Agreements Claimed

Negotiations between the Continental and Commercial Bank and the Pacific Development Company were never completed, so that as the situation now stands the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago has made an advance of \$5,000,000, with an option of increasing its loan up to \$30,000,000, while the Pacific Development Company has made another loan of \$5,000,000, with the option of increasing the amount up to \$25,000,000. China fully expected that the full amount of the loan agreed to by the Continental and Commercial Bank would be paid in installments, but no

payment except the first was made during the three years of its contract. It was known to the Chinese Government that the loan of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago was being transferred to the Pacific Development Company, and China was given to understand at the time, two years ago, that after the Pacific Development Company had taken over the Chicago loan the full amount of the new loan of \$25,000,000 would be paid.

From the point of view of China, she is under obligation to borrow the full amount stated in the contract of the Continental and Commercial Bank, namely \$30,000,000, but neither the bank nor the company has been able to carry out their side of the agreement and pay over the amount stipulated in the contract. The non-payment of interest on either of these loans from the Chinese point of view amounts to nothing more than adding to the principal which the banks had obligated themselves to advance.

China's Expectations

The question has been further complicated for two years since the renewal of the Chicago loan and the signing of the Pacific Development loan, by the hopes held out to the Chinese Government that both of these loans would be taken over by the banking consortium. This expectation was natural, in view of the fact that both the Continental and Commercial Bank and the principals of the Pacific Development Company are members of the American group of the consortium. All that has prevented the consortium from carrying this to completion has been two disputes.

The first of these disputes has centered around the appointment of C. L. Williams as associate director of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau. The director-general of this bureau has persistently refused to recognize Mr. Williams, as he considers him to be incompetent for this position, on account of his youth and inexperience. The director-general has never disputed the right of the banks under their contract to nominate some one for this position, but has claimed that the nominee must be a man agreeable to himself, in order that the work of the bureau might be carried on harmoniously. The banking group, supported by the American Legation, has attempted to force Mr. Williams into the bureau at the enormous salary of \$40,000 (Chinese) per annum. Mr. Williams has never taken up his duties, but a portion of his salary has been paid by the Ministry of Finance, where he was assigned to the nominal position of adviser.

From the above it will be seen that from the point of view of China, both the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago and the Pacific Development Company have failed to carry out their side of the agreement in advancing the large sums promised, while at the same time insisting upon their full rights in the reorganization of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau. In the second instance, it will be seen that Mr. Lamont has made the repayment of principal and interest on confiscated bonds held by his company a prerequisite to the making of any loan by the consortium to China.

RAILROADS MUST
EXPLAIN PREFERENCESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has announced that those American railroads which have made contracts with foreign shipping interests detrimental to the development of the American Merchant Marine will be asked by the board to explain them; and he makes it clear that the board will insist upon their abrogation.

This announcement follows close upon the charge, made here by United States Senator Randall, that such contracts exist, and that they have been made regardless of the American Merchant Marine's welfare.

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FRANCO-TURKISH
PACT SCRUTINIZEDBritish Military Experts Consider
Use by Kemal Turks of
the Baghdad Railway Endangers
Mesopotamia and Syria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—There has as yet been no official announcement of any representations made by Downing Street to the French Government regarding the agreement signed by the latter with the Kemalists, but it is a significant fact that Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, yesterday received Count de Saint-Aulaire, the French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Although no details have been transmitted as to the result of this meeting, its object is considered to be not altogether dissipated from this matter, which is at present occupying the minds of the governments of both countries, namely, the Franco-Turkish Treaty.

This treaty of agreement has now been carefully studied by both the political and military experts. Whilst there is a notable difference of opinion amongst the former, the militaryists frankly declare, if the clause regarding the mutual use of the Baghdad railway for troops of both nationalities is to be accepted in its entirety, this will undoubtedly constitute a grave threat to the safety of the newly formed kingdom of Iraq (Mesopotamia).

Mandate Never Satisfied

Not only King Feisal and the peace of his country is endangered, but it is thought that even French interests in Syria, to say nothing of the British interests further south will also be liable to a serious threat from a Turkish invasion. Another point of view that has come up for consideration with regard to the relinquishment of French mandated territory to the Turks is the fact that the mandate had never been confirmed. Therefore, technically it is considered that the French had no right to surrender this district—which had been won from the Turks by the efforts of British and Arab troops—without allied consent.

So far the British authorities have had no information from the French Government regarding the annex in the form of a covering letter from Yussuf Kemal Bey, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which it is understood dealt with the retrocession of certain territory in Smyrna and eastern Thrace. It is thought that possibly the French authorities, in view of the fact that they did not even acknowledge this communication, considered it outside the scope of the treaty terms sent to the British Government.

Notwithstanding the fact that Aristide Briand is on his way to attend the Washington Conference—which in no wise helps matters—negotiations will proceed between the British Foreign Office and the French Department for Near Eastern Affairs. Meanwhile there is noticeable in British official circles a wholesome desire to treat the matter as a subject capable of a reasonable explanation, and as one in no way likely to impair the good relations between the two countries.

A Diplomatic Triumph

Reports from Turkish sources indicate considerable satisfaction with the Franco-Turkish negotiations up to date. This is not wholly separated from the knowledge that the Italian ideas, as expressed in the agreement proposed between Bekir Samy Bey and the Italian Government, also favored the acknowledgment of certain Turkish rights in Thrace and Asia Minor.

Turkish opinion seems to indicate that it is only a matter of time until the British authorities will also come

to that point of view. Meantime it is expected by the Kemalists that Italian interests will be influenced by the fact that Italy's troops have been withdrawn from Adalia. On the whole the result of the recent negotiations at Ankara may be taken as a distinct diplomatic triumph for Kemal Pasha, in which the Constantinople Government has been completely overshadowed.

ALLIED DIVISION
OF GERMAN BONDSReparations Commission Making
Preparations for Emission of
the Second Series of Bonds of
38,000,000,000 Gold Marks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Some curious financial operations and proposals are signalled and commented on in France. The first Commission of Reparations in Paris is making preparations relative to the impression and emission of the German bonds of the second series for the sum of 38,000,000,000 gold marks. These title deeds will be added to those already received, making 50,000,000,000 marks in all, and will later be divided between the Allies.

But at the same moment it is observed that a British financial consortium is making preparations for an advance to Germany of 25,000,000 paper pounds. This sum, if realized, will represent an important part of the German cash instalment due on January 15. It has been anticipated that on that date the inability of Germany to pay will be apparent, and in the face of such bankruptcy these paper pounds of the Reparations Commission will have a doubtful practical value.

According to the news now received in France, the January instalment may possibly be overcome if these arrangements with England go through. It is believed better to receive this information with certain reserve at present. What France notes is that a British industrial group is demanding the cancellation or reduction of French and allied debts to England.

Trading on the Continent is really as difficult for England as for America while debts depress monetary standards and it is the growing opinion among enlightened business men that only an all round adjustment of external obligations involving at least some measure of annulment will improve conditions. Coming on top of recent pleas in America on the same lines, these proposals are of great practical importance, and it is believed cannot be ignored by the Washington Conference.

A certain French view is that money advanced by England to Germany, which would be regarded as canceled French and Italian debts toward England, will thus go in reduction of the German debt to France. Such combinations evidently require the closest study, and it is impossible to express an opinion in the imperfect state of the information and without technical study of the conditions in which these transactions would be operatively prepared to proceed to an expert examination of any projects which are brought forward either at London or at Washington, and will reserve her opinion. For the moment what should be noted is that financiers are at work elaborating schemes and that their proposals, so far as formulated, seem to link up the questions of inter-allied debts with the question of the German obligations.

DECISION UPHOLDS
"OPEN PRICE" PLAN
IN CHICAGO CASES

CHICAGO, Illinois—The government's suit for dissolution of a trade association involving 13 manufacturers of linseed oil was dismissed for want of equity by Judge George A. Carpenter in United States District Court in a decision filed yesterday in a suit to decide whether trade associations may be formed for the purpose of exchanging price lists and other trade data, and was regarded as establishing a precedent, affecting 3000 other such associations throughout the country. The suit was brought as a part of the government's anti-trust prosecutions.

"Logic which assumes that because there is an opportunity to fix prices, therefore prices are fixed, is contrary to the genius and logic of our law," said Judge Carpenter, adding that the question involved is whether "there is anything inherently wrong in an agreement between producers in certain lines to furnish each other their prices and not to make any sale deviating from the price list without immediately notifying all the others."

"Business is no longer a game, but a matter of scientific calculation," said the opinion. "The day is past when the business men of the community meet at noon in the village blacksmith shop or in the evening at the grocery and discuss prices."

"The government cannot seriously contend," he concluded, "that it is the duty of every merchant to guard against his competitor finding out what he is charging. Nor is it wrong for a merchant to find out what his rivals are charging. It cannot get it directly and easily he will necessarily get it indirectly and at a great expense and slowly."

IRISH CONFERENCE
SEEKS COMPROMISEIf the South Is Given Fiscal
Autonomy, It Is Said, Ulster
Might Make Some Concessions
to Gain Similar Privileges

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The truth of the repeated assertions in The Christian Science Monitor that the Irish question is one to be settled between Irishmen, and not between England and Ireland is likely to be confirmed before the present Irish conference in London concludes its labors. The utmost secrecy is maintained as to what goes on within the council chamber.

Those who ordinarily are acquainted with the Prime Minister's views and his progress in any given direction are forced to confess that during the present negotiations they can learn little. Much therefore of the elaborate details which have appeared in both the British and American newspapers is the result of surmise.

It has, however, transpired that the Cabinet has been considering what quid pro quo can be offered to Sinn Fein in the form of a unified Ireland in return for their remaining within the British Commonwealth and acknowledging allegiance to the Crown. That this proposal should be based, as reported, on robbing Ulster of the greater part of Fermanagh and Tyrone is beside the mark.

Unified Ireland Wanted

What is understood is that indications are not lacking that Sinn Fein is willing to make provision for British naval bases and aerodromes in Ireland thus safeguarding the British Isles as a whole, and while at the same time reserving their position as to acknowledging allegiance to the Crown. It is believed this will not be an insurmountable barrier, providing a unified Ireland can be secured.

No definite pledge has been made by Sinn Fein in this respect but their wishes for a unified Ireland are so great that these concessions are believed to be possible. To achieve this ideal, it is obvious that Ulster's agreement is necessary. That is to say, Ulster must be willing to cooperate in an all-Ireland Parliament with the South.

So long as she is properly safeguarded Ulster has already agreed to do this through the medium of the Council of Ireland established by the Government of Ireland Act of 1920. On this council, however, Ulster has the same representation as South Ireland.

One of Ulster's strongest leaders informed The Christian Science Monitor that only on condition of equal representation would he consent to work with Sinn Fein. As Sinn Fein have refused the 1920 act as well as Mr. Lloyd George's offer of dominion status, a modified council of Ireland must be devised, mutually satisfactory to both Sinn Fein and Ulster.

Autonomy of Ulster

If Ulster's autonomy within the British Commonwealth can be guaranteed, possibly Sir James Craig and his followers might allay their fear of Sinn Fein and, as Protestants, consent to sit in a Council or Parliament along with an overwhelming majority of Roman Catholics. Eamon de Valera offered to give Ulster autonomy within an Irish republic, and would doubtless give the North autonomy under dominion status, if that were established. But Sinn Fein has yet to learn the strength of Ulster's resistance to placing herself where she can be dominated by the South.

The British Government has pledged itself to protect Ulster, and it will not coerce her to come to an agreement with the South. But, on the other hand, if the South agrees to remain within the Commonwealth and acknowledge allegiance to the Crown, Mr. Lloyd George will refuse to coerce it. Some other plan than coercion has therefore to be devised to bring North and South together.

If the South is given fiscal autonomy under dominion status, Ulster would not carry on under the 1920 act at such a disadvantage in regard to the South. She would ask for similar privileges for herself and to secure them might make concessions.

Provided Ulster is willing to make the necessary concessions, Sinn Fein's ideal of a unified Ireland can be reconciled with the government's offer by amending the present act. The Irish Council under that act, which links the two Parliaments of Ireland, would require extra powers, and Ulster would be left with her six counties and the rights which under the act she at present enjoys.

Mr. Lloyd George's Task

It is therefore the Prime Minister's task to reconcile Ulster to this modus vivendi, and at the same time persuade Sinn Fein to remain within the Commonwealth and acknowledge allegiance to the Crown, for these are under no circumstances to be conceded by the British Government. If this compromise is effected, the question of boundaries will be a comparatively small matter.

It is certain, however, that in the event of Ulster, being given autonomy and left with her six counties, not making reasonable advances toward a settlement, Mr. Lloyd George will refuse to coerce the South. In that

event the political situation will be an interesting one and accounts for the Premier's absence from Washington.

Whether Mr. Lloyd George will resign under such circumstances and leave the settlement to the die-hard Unionists is by no means sure.

Sir James Craig arrives in London tomorrow and will see the Premier. Much depends on what Sir James' Cabinet decides on his return to Belfast.

JAPANESE PREMIER
IS ASSASSINATEDAmerica Sends Its Sympathy to
Tokyo Through Secretary of
State—Expected to Have No
Effect on Arms Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—News that Takashi Hara, president of the Seiyu-kai Party, Prime Minister of Japan, had been assassinated yesterday, made a deep impression in official circles. The Secretary of State at once called upon the Japanese Ambassador to express his sympathy and sent the following telegram to the American Ambassador at Tokyo:

Please call immediately on the Minister for Foreign Affairs and say to him that I am profoundly shocked and distressed to learn of the Premier's assassination. The news of this outrage has caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the United States. You will say to the Minister that I extend to him on behalf of the President and the Government of the United States expressions of deep sympathy and condolence.

President Harding, when informed of the unfortunate event, said that he was profoundly sorry, not only because one must always feel sorrow for such an outrage, but because, particularly at this time, when it is the desire of the nations to come together in a friendly spirit around a council table for deliberation and possible agreement, such an act strikes a discordant note.

"He is our greatest statesman," said a member of the Japanese delegation here on learning of what had happened.

Effect on Conference

It is the consensus of opinion that the event will have no marked effect on the Conference. While Thomas-Adair Kato, Minister of Marine, automatically becomes the ranking member of the Cabinet, it is not believed that he will be recalled to form a new Cabinet, partly because he is needed here, and partly because it is not thought that a naval or military man will be asked to head the ministry. A man of the people, such as Premier Hara was, will be looked for to succeed him, in the opinion of the best informed men here. There is no disguising the fact that the Japanese are perturbed by this unexpected stroke.

The sudden removal of the Premier has emphasized his importance and the extent to which he was depended upon by the Japanese at this critical time. Because the moment is so critical, it is felt that there is the greater need for the Japanese to arise to the emergency and guarantee the stability of the government and the inviolability of the policy outlined for the Conference.

Next to the effect that the news had upon the Japanese was that made upon the Chinese, who paid their tribute to Premier Hara as a liberal statesman of distinguished abilities. Their interest as to his successor is almost as keen as that of the Japanese themselves.

Premier's Rapid Rise

Takashi Hara's rise was rapid, beginning as a newspaper correspondent and ending as the Prime Minister. He studied at the Foreign Language School and Law College, and began his journalistic career as a member of the staff of the Hoshi Shimbun; went to Korea as a newspaper correspondent with Marquess Inouye in 1882, entered the Foreign Office as consul in Tientsin, was secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris in 1886 and Count Mitsu's private secretary when the count was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Hara was later director of the commercial bureau at the Foreign Office, was promoted to be Vice-Minister of the Foreign Office in 1895, Minister to Korea in 1896, resigning to become chief-editor of the Osaka Mainichi. He became Minister of Communications in 1900, chief editor of Osaka Shimpu and Minister of the Home Department under the Saionji Cabinet in 1906-1908. Home Minister again and president of the Imperial Railway Board, 1911-1912. Home Minister for the third time in February, 1913, and Prime Minister in 1913.

ENFORCEMENT BUDGET HIGHER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congress will be asked for \$10,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition during the next fiscal year, an increase of \$2,500,000 over the appropriation for the current year. Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, in making this announcement yesterday, said the increase would be sought to enable a more complete and efficient enforcement of the prohibition laws through enlarged forces and facilities.

BRITAIN VOICES
WARM APPROVAL
OF CONFERENCEHouse of Commons Unanimously
Passes Resolution Favoring
Substantial Reduction of Crushing
Burden of Armaments

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Upon the two great commonwealths of the English-speaking world, the American Republic and the British Empire, there rests today as solemn a responsibility as was ever imposed upon any nation."—Sir Robert Borden.

"The people of the west believe that the calling of the Conference is the greatest thing that President Harding has done."—Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas.

"We believe in Britain that, as a result of this meeting, great things are going to happen, and that the world will live in peace and contentment such as it has never experienced."—Admiral Earl Beatty.

"No problem is insoluble; it depends only on the measure of intelligence brought to bear on it."—Viscount Haldane.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

—A resolution warmly approving of the Washington Conference, and expressing the hope that a supreme effort will be made to secure a substantial and progressive reduction of the crushing burden of armament was unanimously agreed to in the House of Commons this afternoon, in moving the resolution, J. R. Clynes, pictured the frightful possibilities, indeed, certainties of scientific development, and sketched the ruinous course of future wars.

Touching on the report of the American Army Chemical Chief, he said it was shown that there already existed a liquid three drops of which was sufficient to produce a casualty, and poured out from aeroplanes could destroy the whole population of a great city in a few hours. Mr. Clynes pleaded for a universal alliance for world friendship and for the burying of hate and jealousy which make war certain.

Sir Donald Maclean said that this year nine great nations, including the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Sweden, Holland and Denmark, were spending no less a sum than £1,252,000,000 upon armament. It was a melancholy reflection, Sir Donald declared, "that in our own taxation 12s. in every £1 of taxes raised went to pay the cost of past wars and our present expenditure on armament."

Momentous Issue

If the Washington Conference should fail, people would want to know why it had failed, and by whom it had failed. Momentous indeed was the issue, and he sincerely hoped the Prime Minister would yet be able to go. "Unless we get the spirit of the world right," he declared, "we can never get material results likely to be permanent."

J. Austen Chamberlain, speaking for the government, emphasized how vital it was that the deliberations of the Conference should reach a successful issue and expressed the profound regret of the government that internal politics had made it impossible for the Prime Minister to attend the proceedings. The Premier, however, still hoped it might be possible before long to carry out his intention to go to Washington to take the leadership of the British delegation.

The policy of the British Government in regard to the Conference was to seek peace and insure it, and he joined with the House in their prayers for the success of the Conference, and the innermost hope that it might bring relief to the overburdened nations of the world.

LONDON, England (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The House of Commons today unanimously adopted the motion presented by Labor members "warmly approving" the approaching Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Problems. The vote came after two and one-half hours of discussion in which numerous speakers supported the resolution and voiced hopes of the Conference's success.

Burden of Armaments Crushing

Mr. Lloyd George still hopes it will be possible to carry out before long his intention of going to Washington and taking the leadership of the British delegation at the armament conference, declared Austen Chamberlain, the government leader. The Labor resolution introduced by John Robert Clynes, Stephen Walsh, J. H. Thomas, Arthur Henderson and Thomas Shaw, the Labor leaders, read:

"That this House warmly approves of the meeting of the International Conference at Washington, and trusts that a supreme effort will be made to arrive at such measures of agreement as will secure a substantial and progressive reduction of the crushing burden of armaments."

Mr. Clynes explained that his motion was not offered with any idea of raising a harmful controversy, and in his remarks he avoided all reference to the policies which might be discussed at the Conference, confining his speech for the most part to a general dissertation on disarmament.

The world, said Mr. Clynes, is indebted to America for the convening of the Conference. The League of

Nations was incomplete for its purpose, he thought, and he regarded America, in relation to this Conference, as having taken a step to carry out the main idea and objects sought to be obtained by the League.

The Conference, said Mr. Clynes, was in no sense in competition with or in opposition to the League. Unless the Conference dealt with causes of armament there was little hope of any reduction, declared the Labor leader, who at another point said:

"We cannot trust to alliances based on present or past friendship and resting on any material or economic interest. These alliances are not trustworthy. They have failed us in the past and there is a growing conviction that great international interests must be considered in common and that the future progress and good will of mankind can be secured only by the great nations of the world all uniting for the future peace of the world."

Sir Donald Maclean, Liberal, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, seconded the motion for the resolution.

Our Sister Nations

"We are profoundly conscious and grateful that in summoning this Conference and in taking the initiative in it," he said, "our sister nation, the United States, was moved by no mean or selfish motive, but was actuated by a sincere desire to bring about a better state of things in connection with world armaments."

George N. Barnes, former chairman of the League of Nations, said that if America were a member of the League there would be no need of a separate conference. The great need of the moment, however, he thought, was that the peoples of the world should be brought into closer touch with the great issues involved.

Hugh O'Neill, Speaker of the Ulster Parliament, declared that without America the League of Nations could not be the great instrument for the peace of the world which had been hoped. Consequently humanity turned to the Washington Conference.

Austin Chamberlain, the government leader, who said President Harding's invitation to the Conference had been welcomed in England with a unanimity and thankfulness difficult to express in words, added that the acceptance of the invitation was in no sense hostile or derogatory to the League of Nations.

Britain's One Regret

"We shall, I hope, find in Washington," he said, "that determination to overcome difficulties which will enable the nations of the world to fulfill the purpose of the President when he summoned the Conference to limit armaments and assure peace."

Mr. Chamberlain said the object of the motion was to give a clear, unmistakable and unanimous message "of our earnest good wishes for the success of the Conference, and to impress upon our own people how vast are the issues which depend upon its deliberations and how vital it is to the world that these deliberations should reach a successful issue."

"I have but one regret regarding the Conference," he added, "and it is that the Prime Minister is unable to be at the opening."

"The government," continued Mr. Chamberlain, "sets so great importance upon the Conference that though the absence of the Prime Minister presented many difficulties, we unanimously requested him to be the principal delegate of our country. We

the first part of the question, pending the outcome of the Conference. The British delegates will be furnished with the usual full powers."

Changed Mood of France

Apprehension Lessened and Will to Aid Arms Cut Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The interesting feature of the French position at the Conference on Limitation of Armament will be the change that has taken place in the attitude of leading Frenchmen in the last few months. Stephen Lauzanne and other prominent Frenchmen who are here in advance of the main delegation have been revealing a situation very different from that which was presented to officials in Washington last spring by Mr. Viviani and his party.

It is a more optimistic France that will come to the Conference than could have been expected at that time. The crops have been good and the peasants are content. There is no unemployment in the French cities. The



Sir Donald Maclean

Leading Liberal who supported the British resolution on the Washington Conference

economic condition of France is better than it has been at any time since the armistice, and it is sounder than that of almost any other country of continental Europe. Moreover, with this improvement has come a lessening of the apprehension respecting Germany which gripped France so intensely for a time. She is even ready to concede that Germany may be seriously complying with the demand to disarm and that she is making an effort to make payment as required by the Allies.

Financially, France is still in trouble, but so are most countries. She has an annual budget of about \$5,000,000,000 which she is able to take care of, but her extraordinary budget of \$1,500,000,000 for the payment of pensions and the restoration of devastated nations she has not been able to cope with and is near her borrowing limit. However, with the recent agreement with Germany whereby she has consented to let Germany pay in materials, there will be a lessened requirement for this budget and it is not believed that the villages and districts which receive this kind of help will be injured by it in any way. The depreciation of German marks affects France less than it does the United States and Great Britain, countries that are more interested than she is in selling goods to Germany.

The French delegates will take the attitude that France has nothing to ask from the Conference, but that she desires to cooperate with whatever plan the American delegation may put forward. She will not ask to have the financial situation considered. She has no direct interest in the Far East. Indo-China is not a source of anxiety or expense to France. In fact, it pays something into the treasury. France is willing, therefore, to help out with her support any purpose that the United States may have in regard to that part of the world. She is not especially interested in the size of navies. This is a question for the United States, Great Britain and Japan to thresh out.

France is willing to reduce her armies. In fact, she has already begun and has brought her armed forces down from about 800,000 to between 400,000 and 500,000 and will go still further. However, the question of the land armaments, she may hold, is not one that can properly be brought before the Conference for conclusion with only herself and Italy represented, and with Germany and Russia outside. She may therefore demand that this question be referred to a committee for consideration and that action be deferred to a more favorable time after a more thorough investigation of the entire subject.

The question is asked whether France will not, in return for this cooperation with the United States and unsolicited support, expect guarantees. Her spokesmen here deprecate the raising of such a question. She has no desire to go far afield in colonization, but desires to devote herself to her African possessions and to be secure at home, it is asserted. Of her policy in the Balkans and the part that will play, there is no one here who will speak.

Anglo-American Unity

Barnard College Dean Thinks Japan Would Enter Joint Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A considerable measure of reduction of armament, looking toward still greater reduction later on, is confidently expected through the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament by Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College. In an interview with a representative of The Christian

Science Monitor, Dean Gildersleeve said:

"I feel so certain that both the English and American people desire most ardently to be relieved of the burden of keeping up armaments such as those of the present day, and to come to some agreement regarding the safety of the seas, that it would be nothing short of bankruptcy in intelligence if delegates to that Conference could not work out some satisfactory scheme. It is too absurd to consider England and America building against each other. In fact it is absolutely criminal. If they were to make a joint agreement I feel certain they could persuade Japan to enter into it."

"We must go into this thing with the utmost frankness and friendliness or we are not going to get anywhere. Unless we can somehow get to work on a new basis, not according to the old diplomatic games of nations outmaneuvering each other, not much will come out of it."

Dutch in Pacific

Delegate on Arrival Tells Nation's Interest in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mr. H. A. van Karnebeek, Holland's Minister of Foreign Affairs and chairman of the Netherlands delegation to the Washington Conference, said on arrival of the delegation here yesterday:

"I hope the Conference will lead to fruitful results which will make the world in general greatly indebted to America's initiative, and as a representative of the Dutch nation, which is interested in the sessions regarding the Pacific on account of its colonial empire and the 50,000,000 who live there under local allegiance 'to Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands, I have the privilege to convey to these shores the assurance not only of Holland's friendship, but also of its whole-hearted cooperation toward the peaceful ends to be attained."

Others among the envoys were Mr. F. Beelaerts van Blokland, director of the department of diplomatic affairs of the Foreign Office; and Dr. E. Morso, vice-president of the Netherlands Indian Council.

According to a statement made by the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, Holland assumes a larger importance in the Washington Conference than would be her due if problems of the Pacific were not to be taken up.

Lloyd George Expected

Departure May Come in Fortnight, British Ambassador Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department was officially notified by the British Ambassador yesterday that Mr. Lloyd George greatly regretted, because of matters engaging his attention at home, that he would be unable to leave at this time to attend the Conference on Limitation of Armament. He was hopeful, however, that he might be able to leave within a fortnight and would leave sooner if possible.

The character of the advisory committee appointed by the President was explained officially yesterday. It was said that it is not merely a honorary body but that it will be essentially a committee of action. The regular delegates will put up to the committee certain subjects on which it wants information of a definite kind, and, on the other hand, the advisory committee will have the privilege of presenting to the delegates such matter as it believes would be useful to it in attaining its end.

The greater informality of the advisory committee and the fact that its members are near the people will make it a useful intermediary, in the opinion of the President and other officials.

Commissions to the members were signed by the President yesterday and the committee will meet with the American delegation probably on Wednesday.

The petition of the university women presented to the President on Thursday, asking that an accredited auditor or auditors be appointed, representing the university women and especially the teachers of the country, who should be admitted to the sessions of the Conference, will be referred to the American delegation for an opinion, but it is not believed that the President will appoint such a representative, on the grounds that so many elements are asking for representation that it

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TUE. "LA BOHEME," Sacco, Kallie, Baccari, Mar. DeBlasi, Valle.
WED. "LA BOHEME," Sacco, Kallie, Baccari, Mar. DeBlasi, Valle.
THUR. "LA BOHEME," Sacco, Kallie, Baccari, Mar. DeBlasi, Valle.
FRI. "LA BOHEME," Sacco, Kallie, Baccari, Mar. DeBlasi, Valle.
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America Against Alliances

LIVERPOOL, England (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Col. George Harvey, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, told an audience at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce that it was futile to hope that America—as Lord Derby recently had been suggesting—may some day be merged in a definite alliance with Great Britain and France. Colonel Harvey recalled Lord Derby's statement in Birmingham, in which the latter voiced the conviction that the success of the Washington Conference would mean peace and its failure would mean war, in the immediate future.

He also recalled Lord Derby's suggestion to former President Poincaré of France at a dinner last Tuesday, that an Anglo-French alliance would be desirable in the interests of peace, intimating the "strong hope" that America might eventually join this combination.

"Now it seems to have fallen to my unhappy lot since I have been in England," continued Colonel Harvey, "to dispel illusions respecting the attitude of the United States. I feel impelled to say frankly that the hope voiced by Lord Derby must be regarded as futile."

"Our first President fixed the foreign policy of the United States clearly and unequivocally when he adjured his countrymen never to enter a permanent alliance with any other power. This policy has been reaffirmed by practically all his successors. It was reiterated with great positiveness in our latest national campaign by our present President and was confirmed by a majority of the people so great as to be beyond the pale of comparison."

"May it not be, then, the part of wisdom to avoid discussion or even suggestion of a proposal which, however praiseworthy it may be, could hardly serve any purpose other than to feed enemies and distress friends of both Great Britain and France who live in America?"

Responsibility Placed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That upon the two great commonwealths of the English-speaking world there rests today as solemn a responsibility as ever was imposed upon any nation, was declared by Sir Robert Borden, a Canadian delegate to the Washington Conference, at the Lawyers Club on Thursday.

"Another world war," said Sir Robert, "and there is grave reason to fear that, in any great war, all nations must eventually become involved, will be infinitely more terrible in its character and immeasurably more disastrous in its results. These two English-speaking commonwealths together exercise an unequalled power and influence in world affairs. From that power and influence equal responsibility cannot be divorced. This responsibility may be fulfilled, not by any formal alliance, but by complete understanding and comprehension, through mutual good will and common endeavor, through a firm and united purpose to secure for tortured humanity perpetual respite from the blighting curse of war, with its unspeakable destruction, horror and suffering, out of which, the nations have hardly yet emerged."

Lord Beatty Optimistic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Confidence that some formula will come out of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, which will ease the burdens of the world, was expressed here on Thursday by Earl Beatty, First Sea Lord, who is here on a visit from Great Britain. He spoke at a luncheon given by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"Of course something will come of the Conference," said Admiral Beatty. "If nothing else, it will be the beginning of our understanding of each other's point of view and difficulties. We believe in Great Britain that out of this convulse great things are going to happen and the world will live in peace and contentment such as it has never experienced before."

CANADIAN GRAIN INQUIRY TO GO ON

Injunction Granted by the Manitoba Court Stopping the Government's Investigations Into the Grain Trade Is Dissolved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The injunction granted by the Manitoba Court of the King's bench shutting off the inquiry instituted by the Canadian Government into the grain trade of the Dominion has been dissolved by the Manitoba Court of Appeal. The United Grain Growers Limited, a co-operative organization of farmers, and 40 members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, who were plaintiffs, are ordered by the judgment to pay the costs of the case.

The judgments of the respective judges are strikingly unanimous, all agreeing that the inquiries Act, upon which the Order-in-Council appointing the special inquiry commission was relying, is void, and that the federal government has power to inquire into anything pertaining to the "good government of Canada." It is held, however, that in some cases the commission has no power to compel answers to the questions it may put.

Appointment Valid

Counsel for the grain interests, upon hearing judgment, immediately requested the insertion in the written awards of something which would protect their rights in arguing before Mr. Justice Curran, of the Kings Bench Court, who granted the injunction, the remaining question, that of whether the commission, if indeed valid, had not committed acts outside of its authority. One of the lawyers asked that the present injunction be extended two weeks to allow for this argument to be completed, but the court replied that its judgment dealt only with the validity of the commission's appointment, and did not take away the rights of counsel in any other regard.

Chief Justice Perdue, in his judgment, outlined the matters into which the commission had been authorized to inquire by the order-in-council appointing it, and showed how each item came under the control of the Federal Government, thus quashing the contention of the plaintiffs that the grain trade was a purely provincial matter. He stated also that the Dominion Parliament had power to enact an Inquiries Act, under which the commission was appointed, and expressed opinion that a law which has stood so long, unquestioned is unimpeachable. The government, he says, has authority to inquire into any conceivable subject, but power to compel attendance of witnesses at such an inquiry is another matter.

Dealing with the plaintiffs' claim that the whole grain inquiry commission was invalid because Commissioner W. D. Staples was disqualified by virtue of being a member at the same time of the Canadian Grain Board, which administers the grain act, the Chief Justice holds this argument ineffective.

Jurisdiction Upheld

Mr. Justice Dennistoun classifies the matters into which the commission was ordered to inquire, under seven heads, and then proceeds to show that these come within the specific matters for legislation assigned to the Dominion Government under Section 94 of the British North America Act, upon which Canada's constitution is founded. The grading and weighing of grain, he maintains, comes under "weights and measures." The handling of grain in and by country elevators and from country points also comes under this heading. The grain exchanges and the financing of grain, other matters into which the commission is empowered to inquire come under the head of banking, the judge holds, and this also is a matter of federal jurisdiction. Handling of grain at terminals and the operation of private and public elevators is in the interests of the public, and therefore, the judge holds, a federal matter.

ter; besides some of these elevators are the property of the Dominion.

Lake shipments and shipment of grain to Atlantic and Pacific ports, other matters for inquiry, have to do with navigation and shipping, purely Dominion matters. The judge holds, therefore, that there is no doubt of jurisdiction in the Dominion Parliament and in the commissioners appointed by the order-in-council to compel answers in respect to the subjects specified. He recommends, however, that the commissioners restrict their compulsory powers to searching for information useful in a legislative or administrative capacity.

Other Points Still Unsettled

The order-in-council creating the commission, consisting of four members, was passed in April, and the inquiry began at the end of May. After only a few sessions, lasting till about the middle of June and taking the commission as far west as Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, where the next sitting was to be held, the injunction was obtained, and the commission temporarily put out of business. The original order was granted by Mr. Justice Galt and this was extended by Mr. Justice Curran when the case was argued before him. It was agreed to deal at that time only with the matter of the commission's validity, and now that the injunction on this ground has been dissolved, argument on whether the commission exceeded its powers in conducting the inquiry by probing into private business, as alleged, will be proceeded with.

Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, in an interview at Montreal, intimated that the commission would resume the inquiry immediately. He stated that the evidence it obtained during its first sessions convinced him that the grain business must be sifted to the bottom.

RUSSIAN EMIGRES OPPOSE BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—A denial is given by the Russian bureau established at Paris in the former Russian Embassy of a report printed here that the emigrés have decided no longer to oppose the existing Russian Government. It is calculated that there are outside Russia at least 4,000,000 Russians who have hitherto refused all collaboration with the Moscow Government. Obviously if it were true that there is a definite change of the attitude of the Russian national bureau, the fact would constitute an important departure.

At the old Russian Embassy, however, on inquiry it was learnt that the reports do not correspond to the facts, and that the emigrés so far as they are organized are still the adversaries of the Soviets. Prof. Paul Millyukoff and Prince Lvoff have left for Washington to defend the interests of Russia at the Conference. In giving this denial the bureau stated that there were certainly high financiers who were prepared to change their views of the Soviets and that there have been considerable stock exchange operations. But so far as the opinion of the Russian refugees in France can be ascertained and generalized, it remains the same as before. The Soviets are regarded as usurpers, unless and until the Constitution of the Pan-Russian Government is approved by national suffrage.

FARMERS SAVE BY RATE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—According to D. F. Kelley, rate expert for the South Dakota Board of Railroad Commissioners, a recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission calling for a general reduction of grain rates on all lines running into South Dakota by not later than November 20, will mean a saving to South Dakota farmers of \$1,194,500 per year.

FOREIGN SALES OF APPLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—European and other foreign sales of Washington apples are twice the volume of last year and bid fair to establish a record for the state, according to the general manager of a local fruit company making a specialty of foreign shipments.

PUBLIC'S PLACE IN INDUSTRIAL STRIFE

Herbert Hoover Says It Is Third Party Which Others Must Heed—Secretary of Labor Asks for a "Saving Wage"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The fundamental necessity of building up the good will of the public has brought about a great change in industrial relations, said Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in his speech as presiding officer of the banquet of the Academy of Political Science yesterday. "There is now coming to be recognized that there are two sharply defined classes of industrial disputes," he continued. "The first class includes all industries involving any great service to the public, where any dispute has its effect, immediate or gradual, on the public's welfare. The other class includes those in which this element is not involved. People take little interest in the former class, but make their views known very speedily in all cases of the latter."

"The public always demands immediate settlement of all economic questions without strife, whenever its rights are infringed on, in its opinion. This extension of public interest is bitterly resented both by employee and employer, but it must nevertheless be recognized as a leading factor in our industrial system. Here is the intervention of that third party which has been so much talked of, and it has come for good."

"In regard to our employment problem, I can only say that we are now working to solve the question permanently and that this will require much careful study. I know of no European solution that can meet the condition here. There is a solution somewhere, however, and when it comes it will be the most blessed thing that ever came into our industrial life."

"There is a pressing need of the worker, and that is not the living wage, but the saving wage," said James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in his speech. "The saving wage is at hand and we may as well adjust ourselves to it."

"We all talk freely of supply and demand but always with the impression that the demand originates with the public, and that supply is something to be looked after exclusively by the working people. But the worker may have demands which it is the duty of the public to supply. When these demands come from workers, we regard such things as radical and dangerous, but the worker has his legitimate moral demands to make, and these must sooner or later be supplied."

"The living wage is a beggarly allowance from a public as rich as ours to a worker as skillful and thrifty as our American toiler. The time has come, I feel certain, when we have to consider the inevitable demand for something better than this. The day is at hand when we have to base our calculations on the saving wage."

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J. R. Clynes

British Labor leader, who proposed resolution, unanimously passed in the House of Commons, warmly approving of the Washington Conference

profoundly regret that circumstances known to every member of the House made it impossible for him to carry out that intention, but still hope it may be possible before long to carry out that intention and for him to take the leadership of the British delegation."

"In his absence we are fortunate in having as leader of the delegation a statesman of unrivaled experience and one who, as the principal representative of this country on the League of Nations, it may be, will link or help to link the proceedings of that body with the deliberations of the Conference in Washington."

"The policy of the British Government is to seek peace and insure it, and we join with the House at large in prayers for the success of this Conference and in the earnest hope that it may bring relief to the overburdened nations of the world."

Mr. Lloyd George was asked in the House whether resolutions adopted at the Conference would require Parliamentary sanction in each country represented, or whether the delegates would possess plenipotentiary powers. To this the Premier replied:

"I am not in a position to answer



"I will say a few words at random. And do you listen at random?"

Lumpus Again and the Others

Lumpus was really the cause of it. At any rate, we have always thought so. If it had not been for Lumpus, we would never, we are confident, have developed that "weakness for dolls" to which we must confess. Though, indeed, to call it a weakness is to be unjust to a quite worthy appreciation. No one who considers, for a moment, the large and learned bibliography which exists on dolls can ever describe an interest in the subject as a weakness. Still, however it may best be described, it was, in our case, Lumpus that began it.

Now we have had occasion to refer to Lumpus before, in another connection, but the half concerning him has not been told, so we make no apology for referring to him again. Lumpus, then, was a doll, but no ordinary doll. Most dolls have a perfectly definite and well-known history. They are purchased in such and such a shop, for such and such a person, small or otherwise, and, thereafter, the main incidents in their careers are well known. But not so with Lumpus. In the family where we first knew him, very little for certain was known of his history. Neither apparently had it ever been a subject for inquiry as to when he had joined the family circle. Lumpus had always been just Lumpus, and had, "for years and years and years," been just taken for granted.

Lumpus' Traditions

It is true there were the most engaging traditions as to his origin. One story had it that he had been fashioned originally out of a block of "ship's oak" by a sailor with a taste for carving, on a voyage home from India, many years before. There was also a well-authenticated tradition that he had once possessed two legs and two arms and two blue china eyes. In the days that we knew him, he had neither legs nor arms, and he had only one eye. But what an eye it was! For whether he looked up impassively at the sun, having fallen from an upper window into a flower bed, or gazed straight in front of him from under a hedge where he had found a temporary resting place, he managed to convey a sense of utter calm and composed detachment such as always impressed us, in the days when we first knew him, and is still remembered with gratitude.

And How He Was Representative

Lumpus, in fact, was a truly representative doll. At least so he has always appeared to us. For customs may change and fashions come in and go out again, but the doll, in some form or other, goes on forever. Wherever anyone may travel, "below the line or above the line," east, west, north, or south, in all lands, he will find dolls. And it has been the same, all through the centuries, from the days of Egypt to the present day. A penchant for collecting dolls is, therefore, something to be avoided by anyone who journeys much about the world. We have always been grateful that we never began it. Yet, anyone who really appreciates dolls somehow or another always seems to acquire a certain number, and, almost surely, they will be a strange collection. This one may be fashioned of rag, that one of an old stocking and this one of the clay of the Arizona desert, fearsome things to look upon, but, withal, curiously engaging.

A wonderful thing from Istanbul!

And one from old Bombay

Another that came from Singapore

And another from China way.

The True Story of Hi Si

Here, then, let there be related the true story of Hi Si. Some years ago we received a letter from a friend in a far country—where exactly is of no moment. In a way, it was a letter of introduction for a Chinese lady, friend of the friend, and then we waited. The letter had promised to notify us more fully, later on, as to Miss Hi Si's needs and the date of her arrival. But no communication arrived, for some time, and then, one morning, there came amid the mail a parcel, a much stamped, much directed and obviously much-traveled parcel. We opened it with interest, and there, inclosed in many wrappings, as fresh as when she left the hands of the genius who fashioned her, in Wu-chang-fu or Hankow, or wherever it may have been, was Hi Si. Departed and Returned.

Well, she was as decorative as a picture, and as a picture she abided month after month and year after year in the same place. Sometimes, like a picture, she was contemplated for a moment or two, and appreciated, but most of the time, she was just taken for granted. Then, suddenly, one day, it was noted that, to a certain extent, her glory had departed, that the sun shining day by day through the window had caused the colors of her wonderful gown to fade, that she was, in fact, dowdy. And so, to make a long story short, she, at length, like her distinguished predecessor, many years before, set out on a long journey, traveled to the city whence she had originally come, and returned, after many months, once again, resplendent.

LESSER HARVESTS OF ITALY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The harvests of Italy are all occasions of joy; and if that joy is at the full during the wheat harvest—which in Tuscany is supposed to begin on the day of St. Giovanni, Midsummer Day; if it warms the winter days when the olives are picked and pressed, it also infuses the lesser gatherings and gatherings which are so important in the scheme of Italian economy.

The most important of these little harvests to the poorer housewife is undoubtedly that of the tomato. A varied menu and costly seasonings are out of her reach; but rice, macaroni, polenta and vegetable soups, are tasty enough if only they are flavored with pomodoro. And pomodoro she now contrives to enjoy all the year round. Even if she be a gardenless town-dweller, she has little difficulty in making her winter provision of tomato flavoring; for during the months of July, August and September great scarlet heaps load the hucksters' stalls, and can be purchased at very low prices. From mid-August to mid-September picking and preserving are carried out on a large scale, all in private houses and in the stables of purveyors. The large and luscious fruits are heated in a cauldron over a wood fire, till the pulp can easily be sieved out. This pulp is got into flasks in each of which is put a little salicylic acid. The flask is sealed with a drop or two of olive oil. The more solid conserva di pomodoro is made by mixing the sieved pulp with salt and herbs, and returning it to the fire for long simmering. It is then laid out in the hot sun—carefully protected from flies—until it becomes of the consistency of putty. Finally it is rolled into balls, which, before they are stored, are dipped into olive oil to prevent them from becoming too dry.

Only the small scarlet plum-shaped species of tomato can be preserved whole and uncooked by mere suspension in bunches and wreaths from kitchen beams and rafters. Thus arranged they serve a decorative as well as a culinary purpose, and in the light of dancing flames they glow like balls of ruddy gold.

Less important, but more joyously sociable, is the gathering of fungi. It is no hand-to-mouth matter, like English mushroom picking, but a careful and systematic provision for the future. Many varieties are eaten. There are the sturdy Porcini, and the egg-shaped Ovole, which in time lose all right to their name by splitting their tough cream skins, and becoming orange parasols. Both these varieties are usually cut into shreds and dried; they are used chiefly in stews. The yellow, coral-branched Dittolo, which push up in beds of moss, are, on the other hand, nearly always preserved in olive oil, and are eaten with roasts.

When the harvests of the plains are over the upland people prepare for their own special raccolta. How anxiously they have watched the chestnut woods which are their sole source of wealth. And now, if all has gone well, they are with joyful impatience for the first frosts, which will open the burrs.

In the fullness of time men, women, and children sally forth with sacks and beating poles, and the silent glades and thickets echo with cheerful human voices. Agents from big towns come to inspect the harvesting. They buy the best nuts for marrons glacés and the second best for roasting; and they make contracts for chestnut flour, which is prepared either in special drying houses or on lath shelves, arranged in the peasants' dwellings, under which fires are kept burning night and day till the shells drop off. The nuts are then passed through a mill, and on the fine pinkish flour produced the peasant of the hills largely subsists.

The commonest, and undoubtedly most primitive way of preparing this farina dolce is to moisten it and knead it into thin round cakes, which are cooked by being placed between heated stones. Often, too, it is made into a porridge (polenta) stiff enough to be cut with string into chunks, which are eaten hot or cold; or it becomes migliaiole, a paste put into oiled shallow pans, sprinkled with pine kernels and boiled till the outside is crisp.

Last among the lesser harvests comes the gathering of pine cones. The great pine forest of Ravenna is a notable scene of this picturesque raccolta. The "joy of harvest" becomes vociferous as men and boys climb into the branches and batter down the ripe cones. To the women falls the collecting of the cones, and the extracting from the opened segments of those from the Stone Pine the much prized little white kernels which are met constantly in confectionery in Italy, and so rarely anywhere else. The almond-flavored pine cones are, in fact, unsatisfactory exports, as they do not keep. Attempts have been made to get over the difficulty by shipping the entire cone, but the cone takes up more space than the pinekernels are worth. Pine cones also form splendid kindling, and glow with intense heat.

ART AND ART LOVERS IN RUSSIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The development of graphic arts is not only a test of artistic culture but also of civilization. The Negroes of Africa, whose achievements in sculpture are the fashion of the day, have attained a degree of expression which is marvelous indeed, but they have no civilization. Graphic arts require genius and technical accomplishments, imaginative power and training. When people praise Russian painting or literature they do not necessarily mean to say that the Russians are a civilized nation, they may be as primitive as the African Negroes are, but a nation which has produced Somov, the refined designer in black and white, cannot possibly be called an agglomeration of gifted savages, for an artist like Somov—a Russian Aubrey Beardsley—can only appear as a result of a slow and steady growth of consistent development. He is indicative of an advanced stage of technical progress and knowledge. The graphic arts are closely associated with book production. The high standard of printing and the ingenious processes of reproduction in England and France have put the artists already in the nineteenth century before new openings and encouraged their efforts.



A design by D. Mitrokhin

Russia since 1906 also exhibits remarkable achievements in the production. A series of periodical publications: The World of Art, The Vesy, The Balance in Petrograd, Solotoie Roono (The Golden Fleece) in Moscow, which began to appear at that time, taught the Russian reader to value the beautiful book, well printed and ornamented, provided with skillfully reproduced illustrations. These organs played a remarkable rôle and exerted a profound influence on the intelligent sections of the population. Every new number of these periodicals was a momentous event, heartily welcomed by an enthusiastic public. Purely literary magazines were being supplanted by art magazines; and even the popular illustrated papers which were meant for broad circulation had to adopt a more refined and cultivated aspect and to employ artists of repute in order to satisfy the general aesthetic requirements. The reader was no more indifferent to the outer appearance of a book, and the connoisseur was out to find rare editions, who appreciated good bindings and plates, became a familiar figure. After the revolution, with the depreciation of currency and high prices, books also became, although to a lesser extent, marketable goods and objects of speculation. People were anxious to buy up exhausted editions; copies of the famous "World of Art," of the "Staryie Gody," "Sofia," and "Apollon" fetched fantastic prices.

The public at once realized that as the publishing firms were all closed down by the Soviet authorities, books necessarily would become rare. Also with regard to the technique of book production it was hardly to be expected that the high degree of perfection attained before the Revolution by firms like that of Knoebel in Moscow, and Golike and Vilborg in Petrograd would ever again be reached. If before the Revolution a small design in black and white by Somov or Benois was appreciated only by the initiated in an art which deliberately renounced the effects of color, and chose to emphasize aesthetic values within self-imposed limitations, the outlook utterly changed later on. It is difficult to speak of a spreading of artistic culture and taste, for the issue at stake was far from being pure art, it was rather the exciting problem of converting bad currency into marketable goods. Until the same people, till then indifferent to the charm of a fine edition began to discern and see. Some specialized in Russian graphic art, anxious to obtain a copy of the "Vesy" with designs of Silin and Feofilaktov, or books for the young, illustrated by Bilibin, the expert in old Russian ornament, or by the witty Narbut who has the inimitable gift of using the various historic styles without boring the spectator with his scholarship. Mitrokhin, Tchekhin and Levitski, the collaborators of The Golden Fleece, had their circle of admirers. Others preferred Dobujinski, Lanseray, and Bakst, who excelled also in graphic arts, although it was not their real province.

The Moscow artists who mostly worked for the periodical, The Golden Fleece, endeavored to produce designs by the skillful treatment of the line, thus making the use of color quite superfluous. The later school of Russian designers, and particularly that of Petrograd, which from its beginnings was more pedantic and doctrinaire, found these effects too crude and too contrasted. Their watchword was not opposition of values but relation to values. The designers and illustrators who made their appearance

still later, during the war, introduced new ideas and forms. Names like that of Altman, Shagal, Larionov, and Goncharova, are associated with the Futurist movement. With them a new departure was being made in graphic arts in Russia and we have still to see what will be the positive value of their experiments.

The interest for modernistic art in Russia is now checked by the passion for old art. During the period of nationalization many valuable libraries were divided and thus rare books, old prints and miniatures appeared on the market. A great number of dealers in antiques and secondhand book shops have opened since 1918, whereas all the ordinary shops selling commodities closed down. Old, original editions of French classics and the encyclopedists, formerly in Grand Ducal libraries, beautiful engravings of the eighteenth century, can be now obtained in obscure shops and in street bookstalls.

"WINDOW-MADE" DOUGHNUTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There was a time when there was something old-fashioned and homey about the doughnut. One heard little about it outside the family circle and its tasty qualities were taken for



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granted and seemed to require neither publicity nor advertising. The ingredients which went into the making of a batch of doughnuts were for the cooks alone and mixed in the privacy of kitchens.

As a youth one recalls hanging over the edge of a spacious table and watching grandmother, perchance, stir things in a marvelous yellow bowl while a frying pan which was deep and black sizzled and bubbled upon the old wood stove.

Today the doughnut, along with the erstwhile common marigold, has come to the front. The rich and glorious colors of the marigold may be seen in every florist's window and nobody nowadays scorns to use this once lowly posy for decorative purposes.

And as for the doughnut—it is being exploited so generally that there is no longer any secret whatsoever regarding the crisp, golden-brown pastry. Its price has gone up, too, and it is not quite the thing to apply that rather opprobrious term "slinkers" when giving your order in a modern "doughnutteria."

Other cities may not have gone in so strongly for the doughnut as San Francisco, but here it is more than a fad, it has developed into an institution. Take a stroll up Market Street and you will note a knot of people standing before a show window. Your curiosity brings you to a halt and immediately you become interested in watching this intricate-looking machine installed behind the plate glass window.

It's a doughnut machine! It is attended by a corps of girls enveloped in immaculate aprons. One is feeding the big mixing receptacle with flour and milk and sugar and salt and whatever else goes into the making of a doughnut. The machine terminates in a funnel raised a few inches over a huge vat which is equipped with a spiral runway and filled with boiling oil. From the funnel there drops a disc of dough, the hole in the middle and everything, and it bobs about in the circular partition in the vat for a second, then is propelled by machinery out into the runway, is jumped over funny little hurdles which upset the frying cakes and brown them nicely on either side. Then a chain elevator conveys the doughnuts upon a platform where girls fork them into neat rows, some to be sprinkled with sugar, others left plain for those who prefer them that way.

This is one of the most intricate and modern of the doughnut plants, with an output which is astounding. Further up the street another window advertises doughnuts prepared in the good old-fashioned way—homemade, to quote the sign. A woman, with flour whitening her rosy arms and cheeks, mixes and rolls out the dough, using a tin cutter similar to the one our grandmother fancied in forming the doughnut. A big kettle simmering over a gas plate is the cooking utensil and the gentle cook usps a fork to turn the cakes.

We continue further up the street, greatly interested in this popularizing of the doughnut. We stop at many windows where the equipment varies between those mentioned. We are amazed at the heaps and rows and piles of doughnuts, with apparently no cessation in the making and disposing of fresh batches. We wander off Market Street to Polk and discover similar plants displayed in the windows—each running full force. On we go to Fillmore Street and even out to the Mission, with stops in between, and we find that the doughnut flour-

ishes in every section of San Francisco.

And even with this open and above-board manner of mixing and frying these golden-brown cakes, there is a tendency to advertise the products as homemade. Our impression was different—we think it would be more appropriate to classify them as "window-made" doughnuts.

THE ROMANCE OF CURRENCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Needy kings or hard-pressed parliaments can no longer flood their countries with paper money or debase its coinage and pretend to a sweet and childlike innocence when the unavoidable occurs. The laws of currency have not only been discovered, they have been analyzed and dissected with meticulous care, and the consequences of royal juggling tricks can be foretold as accurately as the reappearance of a comet or the return of the muffin man along with November fogs.

It was not always so. The jovial King Hal tinkered light-heartedly with England's florins and crowns, and even as late as the American Revolution when the Continental Congress was in sore need of revenue, "Do you think," stormed the delegates, "that I will consent to load my constituents with taxes when we can send to our printer and get a wagon-load of money, one quire of which will pay for the whole?" Congress needed the wagon-load full before they had finished, and so low did the issue fall that its only remaining value was for coining a phrase, and "not worth a continental" passed into the language.

We had the theory of currency all carefully explained to us in advanced history classes at school and if we studied political economy at college it is more than probable that we wrote at least one essay on currency laws, producing after long struggles a highly theoretical and moderately accurate dissertation on the subject. It needs a book like the History of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the first volume of which has just been published, to bring home to the student all the complexities of a young country's currency adventures.

Here you are as the poles asunder from the shadowy generalities of college days when your countries, usually named A, B and C, were so innocently obedient that you could prove anything you set out to prove without the slightest protest on their part. Here you are faced with economic realities, and problems pop out at you one after another, full fledged and bristling with difficulties. It is rather like running across a cougar in the woods when you've only known him in the natural history books or at the zoo.

Whoever heard of such a miscellaneous currency as Canada scraped together in the early years of her career. It stretched from Indian wampum belts through Spanish doubloons, Portuguese johannes with an occasional guinea and Louis d'or thrown in, all the way to playing cards torn in four and stamped with quite arbitrary values and the French Governor's promise to redeem them when sugar should arrive from France. The playing cards served their purpose excellently, too, until Le Grand Monarque falling upon troubled days sent no more ships to Canada and the distracted Governor, unable to redeem his quartered cards, issued more instead.

The English provinces as well as French Canada were hard put to it to keep even the medley of coins they had gathered together. With imports forever exceeding exports money had a habit of fading away and nowhere more rapidly than in Prince Edward Island. It was her governor, Charles Smith, who hit on the brilliant scheme of punching out the center of a Spanish dollar and allowing the center to pass as one shilling and the rest of the dollar as five. There was no temptation to export the holey or holy dollars, as they were nicknamed, for they had no value elsewhere. But even this estimable expedient was not a complete success, for a Scotsman, Mr. Burnie, discovered that the punch had been too large and that there was more than a shilling's worth of silver in the center pieces, so he promptly collected large quantities of them and shipped them over to England.

Even at a much later date when the island should have recovered from Mr. Burnie's astuteness, the continued scarcity of small change led to many experiments. It was fitting that a shoemaker, one William Fitzpatrick, should hit on the happy expedient of issuing leather notes. Only two of these leather notes are known to exist at present. The Canadian Bank of Commerce is the proud possessor of one of them. There is a photograph of it in their book, it is headed "Prince Edward Island, Charlotte Town," and is for one shilling.

This home occupies a corner lot 155 x 130 feet, commanding an unobstructed view of the mountains to the north and west; and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Inspection arranged by appointment. Photographs, etc., furnished nonresidents. WM. E. SPENDRUP, 217 Herman W. Hellman Building, Northeast corner Spring and Fourth Streets.

dated March 28, 1836—the day and the month are written in ink and the value is given as 2s. 6d. Then follows the statement: "I promise to pay the bearer of this note on demand at my office the sum of ten shillings, in a Treasury Note of this island, on producing four of these leather notes." Signed, William Fitzpatrick.

The really delightful thing about the whole history is the bank authorities' consideration for the layman. They have steadily refused to allow their subject to be swamped by technicalities. Assets, dividends, liabilities and all the tribe of single and of double entries are kept in their place with a firm hand, and the story of Canada's development moves across the stage unhampered.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Tegucigalpa

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I venture to correct what is to me a wrong impression, in connection with the article on Tegucigalpa? My profession has led me into Honduras and I am familiar with existing conditions there.

There is a very good automobile road leading from Tegucigalpa to San Lorenzo at tide water on the Pacific Ocean. This road was perfected in 1912, under the term of office of President Bonilla. This road is 87 miles in length, and at least 25 automobiles per week make the trip, carrying mail, freight and passengers. At least three five and seven-ton Packard trucks are in the service and a large fleet of smaller ones. Four automobile transportation companies are operating cars over that road.

The second largest city in Honduras is San Pedro and the third largest is La Ceiba. Comayagua is 80 miles due north, and since moving the capital to Tegucigalpa many years ago it has shrunk considerably in size and is full of large empty buildings, a mute reminder of its ancient grandeur.

It is probable that if the railroad comes to Tegucigalpa, it will touch the north coast at La Ceiba, but will probably never go through to the Pacific.

(Signed) ALFRED C. NORTH, Berkeley, California, October 22, 1921.

The Rapids of the St. John

Whoever has sailed down the St. John river from Fredericton to the city of St. John will remember the rapids that make this river famous in Indian myth and legend. I first saw the rapids four years ago on a trip to New Brunswick. One day when crossing one of the many bridges that span the St. John I saw, a hundred feet or so below, a roaring, seething mass of water. All traffic with the St. John harbor had been suspended, for whenever the waters are troubled no ship passes through.

What old Hell Gate was to the New York of the Dutchmen's day, these rapids are to the city of St. John. The waters swirl with a rise in tide, brawling and fretting, racing and roaring. At low tide immense jagged rocks are seen jutting out of the river between which, when the waters are calm, vessels steer their course. But as the tide rises the waters begin to fret. Woe to the coal schooner or other craft that does not know the meaning of that song and tries to pass through the rapids at this time! Century after century, year after year, day after day this drama of the swirling waters is repeated with little variation in its performance except for the time of day. Sometimes the rapids are seen beating high and white by the light of the moon; other times at full midday they are battering the sturdy rocks in all their wrath; but the most beautiful view of all is at sunset when the rest of nature is tranquil.

The old city of St. John is haunted from morning to night by the rumor of the rapids. They are never silent. At one time of day is heard only a gentle whisper, at another time the violent boiling of the cauldron containing the waters. One has only to pause to hear their voice. But this I know. Whenever the first fog of evening draws its mantle over the city and the waters begin to scold, the roar of the rapids is reechoed out at sea, as the huge waves of the Bay of Fundy dash high against the craggy coast.

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Located in the exclusive Wilshire residence district of Los Angeles, California. OUTSIDE construction Colonial ivory stucco, marble, and stone; the roof being of green tile. INSIDE finished in ivory, mahogany, and oak; with large tile mantels and fireplaces in living and dining rooms. All rugs, draperies, furnishings, etc., etc., specially made. Walls of halls and main rooms covered with tapestry. No item of convenience and equipment is absent, including private telephone system. FIRST FLOOR: Reception hall; dining room with enclosed porch annex; living room; billiard room; lounge room; kitchen; pantry; servants' hall; cold storage room; and two lavatories. SECOND FLOOR: Four master's rooms, including three baths with bouclier and dressing rooms; two enclosed porches; conservatory; library; linen room; sewing room; maid's room and toilet. THIRD FLOOR: Two servants' rooms, with bath; large cedar storage room; dark room; two photo studios; and storage room 22 x 36 feet. BASEMENT: Small bathroom; two servants' rooms; with bath; laundry; drying room, etc.; two storage rooms, one equipped for storage of fruit, vegetables, etc.; water filter and softener; ice and vacuum machines; cradle-bed furniture. GARAGE: Accommodating three cars. With 3-room apartment and bath on second floor for chauffeur. This home occupies a corner lot 155 x 130 feet, commanding an unobstructed view of the mountains to the north and west; and will be sold on reasonable terms.

PRICE \$200,000.00

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

ALTHORP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Earl Spencer has decided that Althorp, his beautiful home in Northamptonshire, must be shut down owing to the heavy cost of living and the increasing taxation.

Althorp is a magnificent house standing in a park of 600 acres, and not far from the church of Great Brington, with its Washington connections. The original house was built in the sixteenth century by that John Spencer who was knighted by Henry VIII and was lucky enough not to incur many favors at the hands of that monarch. When the Grand Duke Cosmo saw it in 1669 he described it as "the best planned and best arranged country seat in the kingdom."

As the Spencers grew in wealth and dignity they added to the beauties of Althorp, until today it is the rival of Chatsworth, Hatfield, Castle Ashby, or any other nobleman's seat in England. Today, as for hundreds of years, the gardens are of wondrous beauty. The second Earl Spencer collected a famous library of 40,000 volumes, but one must go to Manchester to see it now, for Althorp knows it no more.

But other treasures remain, notably the large and famous collection of pictures. Gainsborough's portrait of the famous Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, is to be seen there, and four portraits of the Duchess of Marlborough by Kneller. Rembrandt is represented by a portrait of himself and one of his mother, Murillo by a portrait of himself; and up and down the galleries one may see enough examples by Lely, Reynolds, Raphael, Holbein (Henry VIII), Tenter the Younger, to fit out a municipal art gallery for a moderately sized town.

Hardly less famous is the Spencer gold plate, which has always been reserved for its full display when royalty—and they have been many—have been guests at Althorp. Most of the plate was inherited from Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the victor of Blenheim.

There is a very fine art in choosing coats for young girls and juniors.

Many stores select a certain model and buy it in a full range of sizes. This, as a general rule, is wrong.

We adapt the model to the age of the girl, allowing for variations, and considering the different types.

Thus, a mother who is rightfully particular will be likely to find the proper coat for her daughter without difficulty. She will not feel obliged to take something that is not as it should be.

All of this may sound elementary; but if you knew conditions as well as we, you would better appreciate some of the things we are trying to do.

SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-teasing

AI SAUCE

MISTREATMENT OF ALIENS IS DENIED

Former Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island Refutes Charges by British Subjects—System Is Blamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—It is all wrong for the government to hold English subjects, no matter where they were born, at Ellis Island, or to deport them on account of the quota, if otherwise admissible, according to Frederick A. Wallis, former commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island. But the charges made in the English House of Commons that British subjects had suffered hardships at Ellis Island were untrue, he said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

Specific charges made by Mark Granville of Durban, South Africa, that he and his wife and infant son had suffered inhuman treatment, being confined in filthy cells and given unpalatable food to eat were denied by Mr. Wallis, who was commissioner during the period covered by the charges.

"There is no such thing as a cell on the island, nor are there filthy conditions," he said. "People who come over here to see what sort of a place it was commented on its cleanliness. As for the food, there is none better anywhere in the world; it is all government-inspected. No British subjects like to stay with people of other races, and we make every effort to segregate them."

"The trouble is with the immigration law. I have no sympathy with the quota provision, which merely reduces quantity without improving the quality. The quality of aliens arriving during the last five months is the worst I have ever known."

"It is a national crime that inspection should begin here on this side of the ocean. There should be a careful sifting out on the other side before aliens are allowed to start for America. That would save an enormous amount of suffering over here, where those who are deported go almost wild at the idea and frequently have to be put on shipboard by force."

"The one solution of the whole immigration problem which I have urged on the government over and over again is careful, intelligent selection on the other side, and intelligent distribution over here."

A number of complaints have been made to the British Foreign Office regarding treatment of British subjects at Ellis Island and specific charges of ill treatment filed. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, is quoted as saying in the House of Commons that, judging by the distressing accounts under which British subjects detained at Ellis Island were forced to live, the strongest complaints were justifiable. He said that repeated representations had been made to the United States Government without tangible results, but that negotiations were now under way which he hoped might lead to some permanent improvement.

Mark Granville, whose complaints are at present under investigation, both by the House of Commons and by government authorities in the United States, said that he and his family arrived in New York on the steamer Orduna on June 22, second cabin. They were told that the British quota was filled, and that they must go to Ellis Island. They went there willingly, he said, thinking that it would be a matter of a few hours only, but were insolently treated and shut up in what he called prison cells over-crowded with undesirable companions. The place was filthy, he declared, sanitary conditions deplorable, the food unpalatable, and the sleeping conditions comfortable and impossible. The officials and attendants he described as insolent, indifferent and cruel.

Inquiries at Ellis Island brought forth merely a message from Robert Todd, the present commissioner, that he was giving no interviews and had nothing to say. It is reported that this case may result in a special investigation of the island by a committee appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

Reforms Inaugurated

Government Determined to Effect Changes at Ellis Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department and the Labor Department have been cooperating for several weeks in cleaning up Ellis Island, and have instituted some needed reforms, it was officially stated yesterday. In order to do this, it was admitted that considerable liberty had to be taken with the civil service rules.

The main point was to improve conditions and no technicalities have been permitted to stand in the way of reaching this end. Some time ago the British Government brought to the attention of the State Department several cases of alleged hardship and mistreatment, and an investigation was promptly set afoot. It was stated yesterday that the British Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The standing committee on unemployment for the United States held a meeting here yesterday whose purpose, according to Herbert Hoover, chairman, was further to organize permanent measures for mitigation of the problem of unemployment.

"While we have no legislative authority to put our measures into effect," said Secretary Hoover, "we intend to investigate exhaustively the whole fundamental question, as distinct from the present emergency."

"There are three major phases of this problem. The first is due to business depression, and accompanies the general business cycle. The remedy is to correct and remedy the business cycle, and already many industries have organized and adopted plans to prevent depression. It is also possible in times of business depression to increase construction of public works to meet this condition."

"The second phase has to do with seasonal and intermittent operation of certain classes of industries, such as the coal industry, which uses only about 200 days a year, and others where the season is constant but seasonal. We are working especially to insure a regular use of the workers on some permanent basis, of part or short time, during the slack season in such industries."

"The third question has to do with various forms of permanent relief to the unemployed, such as government insurance and guarantees. These have come into large use in Europe, but this committee does not regard these plans as applicable in the United States. Various industries have devised, and are devising, ways more in harmony with our institutions by which these things can be accomplished."

"We have received a report from the Emergency Relief Committee, of which Col. Arthur Woods is chairman, which sets forth the various steps already taken and to be taken to meet the situation. Already 160 cities have taken up measures, and steps have also been taken to coordinate volunteer and permanent agencies to prevent duplication and promote efficiency. It must be borne in mind that while measures which have been put into practice, together with the general improvement in business, have met the emergency to a certain extent, this problem is of larger dimensions than ever before, and has by no means been settled, even for the time."

"One measure which the committee urged, the good roads bill, appropriating \$90,000,000 which will be increased by similar sums from the various states, has just been enacted by Congress. This will be of great help. Another thing which the committee is organizing is a system of reports to be used periodically showing the conditions in the various sections of the country."

Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union, a member of the committee, called attention to the fact that the usual highest point of unemployment came in January and February, and that optimism at the present time was not fully justified.

"The present improved conditions may be reversed in another month," he said, "and it is just as necessary as ever to have the people realize that all forms of industry must be stimulated, and that some form of actual relief will be necessary before the situation can be regarded as settled."

END SOUGHT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Aim of Committee Is to Prevent Recurrences of Depression—Improvement Reported as Result of Systematic Effort

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PIERRE, South Dakota.—The State Highway Commission of South Dakota recently awarded contracts for the construction of state highways aggregating 105.86 miles in length, in different parts of the State.

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SENATE DEFEATS REVISED SALES TAX

Amended Smoot Plan Is Rejected by 46 to 25—Fight Over the Proposed Soldiers' Bonus May Continue Through Next Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In an endeavor to hasten final action on the tax revision bill, Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, made an unsuccessful attempt last night to get the Senate to agree to vote on the Reed soldiers' bonus amendment on next Tuesday afternoon.

Sharp objection to the request for unanimous consent was made by Andrews A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, and the motion went over until more opportune time. Senator Penrose proposed that debate on the Reed proposal and all similar amendments be limited to one hour for each senator on Monday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that a vote be taken not later than 3 o'clock on Tuesday. It appeared probable, yesterday, that the struggle over the bonus which House leaders want postponed until the next regular session will drag along well into next week.

David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, and Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, ranking Democrat of the Finance Committee, have combined on a proposition incorporating the bonus measure in the tax bill, with a provision stipulating that the compensation to the soldiers be paid out of the interest collected on the foreign debt of the United States. They intend to press for a vote on their proposal, though its rejection is conceded.

Smoot Tax Defeated

The efforts of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, to win the Senate over in favor of his amendment for a business sales tax of one-half of 1 per cent on gross sales exceeding \$6000 a year met with defeat.

The second attempt to introduce a sales tax was rejected by a vote of 46 to 25. Senator Smoot's proposal provided for a business sales tax or turnover tax of one half of 1 per cent on gross sales exceeding \$6000. A solid democratic vote was cast against it, while 22 Republicans joined in the negative.

Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, during the debate, denounced the existing system, which he said the pending bill sought to continue, as "abominable and intolerable."

A vigorous attack on the Smoot sales tax was made by David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, who charged that "instead of relieving business men of present complicated tax burdens, it would impose an additional burden upon them."

"I have been surprised at the number of resolutions and petitions presented here from business men, manufacturers and others supporting the plan of the Senator from Utah," said Mr. Walsh. "Never in my experience in the Senate have I seen men petitioning to have an extra tax imposed against themselves. The explanation is that they have been under a misapprehension and have thought that the sales tax in reality relieved them of the other taxes and simplified the whole taxation procedure."

Auto Tax Not Lifted

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, to order the removal of the 3 per cent on motor trucks and wagons previously voted by the Senate.

His motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate authorized the tax was rejected by a substantial majority.

Senator Townsend made his fight, he said, in the interests of the farmers, who owned 3,000,000 automobiles, and of those engaged in motor transportation, but senators protested that exemption of motor trucks from the tax would be unjust toward owners of pleasure cars and that, at any rate, the \$30,000,000 to be raised from the tax was needed.

Without a dissenting vote the Senate approved an amendment offered by Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, prepared by the Treasury Department, which provided, among other things, the removal of liquor from one bonded warehouse to another. Under the present law payment of taxes on liquor in warehouses must be made within eight years whether sold or not. Senator Spencer's amendment provided that the

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EDUCATION AND WORLD VIEWPOINT

Connecticut Commissioner Tells Teachers' Meeting International Movements Must Be Interpreted in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Education must take greater cognizance of national and international movements, educators must take an open-minded attitude toward new material, methods and standards of measure, further steps must be taken in the field of citizenship training, and teachers must evince a greater enthusiasm for the profession of teaching, declared Dr. A. B. Meredith, commissioner of education of Connecticut, speaking yesterday before the Essex County Teachers' Association. About these four points he built his address, establishing questions which came up for discussion at sectional meetings devoted to primary, grammar and high school problems.

"It is time to realize that we are in the midst of new social and economic conditions, and that these impose consequent new demands on the educational system," Dr. Meredith declared. "Today it is essential that the teacher move out of the school-room enough to learn what great forces are at work in the nation and the world. It is then the teacher's task to interpret and relate these movements to the teachings in the school. There must be a breadth of conception in our schools. During the next few weeks the nation is to think in international terms and the schools should know it."

Pointing out that a great multiplicity of changes have taken place, the speaker said that the schools are no longer "an institution of a group of like-minded people." Changes have come by the development of our own social and industrial situation into a greater complexity. The trend has been toward the cities, and this and other movements have been reflected in the school system. There has been "a great increase in the range of available, and a rapid growth in the sum total of human knowledge."

Progressive Trend

There is no particular combination that can be named education, Dr. Meredith declared. The day of mechanical thinking has gone and school systems are marked by a greater interest in people. The speaker cited vocational guidance and socialized recreation as progressive movements which must be recognized as such. Dr. Meredith took the view that the use of schools, or the attempt to use them, for propaganda purposes is a compliment, recognizing the value of the educational system in which the public has the highest confidence.

Turning to some of the outstanding problems of education, Dr. Meredith asserted that the schools are beginning to meet the needs of the educationally handicapped. The problem of providing equality of education through the rural schools is being met, although "transportation, consolidation, more inspirational leadership and greater flexibility and order in the rural school programs are still needed."

"With respect to the trade school and vocational school there is a question of finding a common denominator for equating these schools with the common schools," Dr. Meredith continued. "It is still an unsolved problem whether we are bringing up in trade schools a body of workers equipped only to earn a living. Adult illiteracy is said to be on the increase in some places but if work goes on at its present rate for 30 years illiteracy will disappear in the south."

Education Popular

Education is progressing, Dr. Meredith said, pointing to the enlarged enrollments in colleges and normal schools, the attendance at summer courses, and the very general public interest. The time has come when an

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Union Pacific Railroad will start work in the near future on the first unit of a trunk line from Los Angeles to San Diego, according to advices recently received from Los Angeles. Formal permission for constructing the new line was granted to the railroad a short time ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The building of this new line will necessitate an expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000, and the tracks will be laid from Whittier through Fullerton and Anaheim to Santa Ana and San Diego.

CALIFORNIA TRUNK LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The concrete foundation for the new warehouse of 12,000 tons capacity, being added to the terminal facilities of the city of Richmond, north of here on the bay, has been completed. Though Richmond is building the warehouse, the federal government will be the largest user of it, with thousands of tons of naval supplies being handled here for Mare Island and other points.

WAREHOUSE NEAR MARE ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—This city has agreed to pay \$3000 for 14 blocks of land and to devote \$2250 to the equipment of the tract as a free camping ground for motorists. The land is on the bank of the Pajaro River, and a dam is being thrown across the stream to furnish an all-year-round lake for swimming, boating and fishing.

CITY TO BUY MOTORIST PARK

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ORDER SUSPENDS COAL INJUNCTION

United States Court of Appeals, Granting Review of Judge Anderson's Ruling, Continues Operation of Check-Off Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Cause for unauthorized strikes of protest by the United Mine Workers of America was removed here yesterday. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals granted a hearing for an appeal from the restraining order issued by Judge A. B. Anderson in the United States District Court at Indianapolis, Indiana. The appeal is to be heard on November 16.

Pending the disposition of the appeal, the Court of Appeals ordered that the "check-off" system, by which operators collect the dues for the mine union locals, be continued in full effect by all mine operators. This was a reversal of Judge Anderson's order, in which he directed the operators to refrain from making the collections.

This order by the Court of Appeals is expected to forestall threatened strikes by 40,000 miners in Pennsylvania, 88,000 in Illinois, other thousands in Ohio and other states, and to give 25,000 miners already out in Indiana a basis for returning to work. In all, 350,000 members of the international union, working in 16 states, had threatened to go out if and when the operators carried out Judge Anderson's order.

In their appeal here before Judges Samuel Alschuler, G. T. Page, and F. E. Baker, attorneys for the United Mine Workers, alleged that a complete examination of the merits of the case was not given by Judge Anderson. The Circuit Court judges agreed not only to review Judge Anderson's injunction, but to go over the whole matter.

O. R. Gasaway of Brazil, Indiana, and W. D. van Horn of Terre Haute, Indiana, defendants in the original suit brought by the Borderland Coal Corporation of West Virginia, appeared here with their lawyers on behalf of the miners' union. They are members of the international board of the union. The coal corporation charged them with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law through their efforts to unionize the coal mines in the Williamson field in West Virginia.

Indiana coal operators, who opposed the injunction, took no part in the proceedings here. They voted, at a meeting in Terre Haute, to obey the injunction and not to join the miners in the appeal.

Miners who were on strike on Thursday in Illinois are reported to have started returning to work yesterday, in compliance with instructions from state headquarters here.

Attorneys representing the miners were H. L. Warrum of Indianapolis, and W. A. Glasgow of Philadelphia.

PLANNING FOR FUTURE URGED

PITCHBURG, Massachusetts.—Governor Cox, addressing the Chamber of Commerce here, urged municipalities and towns to be ready for future periods of unemployment. "If cities could see things that must be done in the way of municipal building and development of water and sewer systems and be ready for periods such as this," he said, "they could effect a saving in getting efficient labor at moderate rates as well as providing employment for hundreds of idle workers."

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COOPERATIVE SUIT REVEALS METHODS

Lack of Benefits to Members
Shown by Disclosure in Chi-
cago Proceedings—Gains Said
to Be by the Management

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—As revelation was piled upon revelation in the investigation of the Cooperative Society of America by three federal agencies here, the issues involved and the significance of facts brought out became confused in the maze of daily additions to the various records. Now, after several days of intermission in the receivership investigation, lawyers on both sides have had a chance to untangle some intricacies which seemed baffling.

It has been definitely established by the inquiry of Judge E. A. Evans in the United States District Court, C. R. Morrison, master in chancery, and F. L. Wean, referee in bankruptcy, that the society was in no sense cooperative, though its widespread operations were made possible by the use of the name.

Some \$28,000,000 worth of "beneficial interests" were bought by people who were "sold" on the plan of cooperation. They wanted to save pennies on their groceries. These beneficial interests, however, gave them no voice in the management. To this extent the society was revealed to be not cooperative.

Members did not get a patronage dividend, another fundamental cornerstone of cooperative enterprises upon which the society pretended to be modeled. Instead, members got a 5 per cent discount on their purchases, which they found was a vastly different thing from patronage dividends. Dividends were paid out of funds which, it has been declared, should not have been devoted to that purpose. They were paid, however, on the amount of money invested, and not on the value of purchases made.

One-Man Dictatorship

Even among the three trustees, Harrison Parker, John Coe, and N. A. Hawkinson, there was no cooperation, it was revealed. Mr. Parker wielded such an absolute dictatorship that the investigators found it unnecessary to examine Mr. Coe, because he knew practically nothing about the affairs, while Mr. Hawkinson was called to the stand only once. It was revealed that he had practically no voice in the management, largely confining himself to the sale of securities.

When the affairs of the Cooperative Society of America were secretly wound up last February, the Cooperatives of America taking title of all the property but keeping it in the name of the old society, Mr. Coe was forced out in favor of Virgo E. Bird, a relative of Mr. Parker. The same was attempted with Hawkinson, but he fought and stayed.

According to the declaration of trust on which the society was founded, the three trustees were to get only 4 1/2 per cent of the profits of the society. Harrison Parker, however, found other sources of revenue. He organized the Great Western Securities Company to be the society's fiscal agent, to sell its securities and handle its money. He made his wife secretary-treasurer and gave C. C. Higgins, a relative by marriage, a controlling block of stock. Mrs. Parker was given a salary of \$25,000 a year.

Employees of the Great Western Company were the same as those of the Cooperative Society. They testified they didn't know which they were working for, as they performed their tasks without discriminating between the two. Mrs. Parker did nothing in the management of the securities company, it was revealed, but Mr. Parker directed everything.

In selling securities of the society, the Great Western Company was entitled by law to commissions of 20 per cent. This amounted to \$5,600,000. Of this 16 per cent went to salesmen. It was subsequently revealed that \$500,000 in addition to 20 per cent was collected by the securities company.

Distributing Plan Fails

When the first \$10,000,000 worth of securities were sold, according to promises to the early purchasers, 1000 retail stores were to be established in this city. That amount was sold more than a year ago, but there are only 151 stores in operation now.

Controlling interests were bought in a number of manufacturing concerns, the Amboy Products Company, the Allied Food Products Company, the Lakeside Packing Company, the Wisconsin Pea Canners Association, and other canneries, creameries, and condenser plants. It was found that the 151 retail stores could not use the capacity production of these plants.

Therefore, another source of revenue for "insiders," and not for the members of the society, was found. The Wholesale Distributors Company was organized to market all the surplus production of these plants, and the organizers, not the society, were to receive the dividends.

In initiating the society, it was announced that it would cover the United States, and the first investors would thereby gain in the appreciation of their shares. Within the last year, however, separate cooperative companies have been promoted, not for the society, but for Mr. Parker and close associates, chiefly security salesmen. Separate societies were promoted in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana. Some other states have been invaded, including New York.

While it is expected that the act of bankruptcy which was charged against Mr. Parker in bringing the suit may not be uncovered, it is declared that

PUBLICITY NEEDED IN ORIENTAL TRADE

Wireless Telegraph Will, in a
Few Days, Carry American
News to China, President of
Advertising Company Says

SQUARE DEAL FOR PROHIBITION ASKED

Women's Committee of Massa-
chusetts Anti-Saloon League
Seeks Disclosure of Whole
Truths and Not Half Truths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A square deal for prohibition is asked by the Women's Committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in an appeal addressed to "all who write for and all who read the newspapers," and sent by the committee to every newspaper in Massachusetts.

"We wish to call attention," says the appeal, "to the matter concerning prohibition now appearing in the press, to ask the cooperation of all fair-minded citizens and editors in giving prohibition a square deal. The truth is the facts are on the side of prohibition, but one would seldom, if ever, know it, because half truths are being printed. We want the whole truth, which is that, despite the fact that we have no state prohibition code harmonizing our law with the federal law and freeing for use much machinery of enforcement now lost to us in spite of this, many prohibition officials are doing such good work that on the whole the benefits of prohibition are enormous when all the figures are in."

Take for example the Salem district. There were in the district 1247 arrests for drunkenness in 1917, the last normal license year; in 1920 arrests for drunkenness numbered 586; in 1921, 706; but despite the increase we still have arrests for drunkenness cut nearly in half under prohibition. Again, take the great city of Boston. In the last normal license year, ending September 30, 1917, this city showed 72,897 arrests for drunkenness; in 1920, there were 19,897; in 1921, 30,409.

"Now let us take the State as a whole. The returns for arrests for drunkenness for the last two years are now in, with the exception of those from three small country districts. Taking the figures for the last two years for arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts and combining them we have the total of 94,092. This combined total for two years is less than the arrests for drunkenness for any one year under license since 1912. Is it not evident these facts are on the side of prohibition?"

"A word about the increase in arrests for drunkenness in the last year. When prohibition first goes into effect, there are usually very low records because the men who wish to make money out of liquor have not learned to evade the law. After a time they learn. This is the stage we are now in. This stage arouses the law-abiding citizens, and they organize for law enforcement and gradually build an enforcement that shows continuous remarkable results. This is the task before us now. And, as many states have succeeded in this task, so shall we slowly conquer the rum-runner and the bootlegger."

"One more thing we wish to add. The boy scouts now enter courts and tell the judge they are going to help him to enforce the law. We approve of this as a method for making good citizens. But can it help this citizenship for these same boys to see the law constantly laughed at in the press? It certainly cannot. We, therefore, ask your cooperation in carrying on a campaign for respect for law without which life, liberty, and property are insecure. We also ask your help in effecting the passage of a state prohibition law that shall facilitate the activities of our state police and state courts; and most decidedly and earnestly we ask for accurate statements concerning the benefits of prohibition—for whole truths, not half truths."

"Prohibition enforced having proved itself to be the best way of reducing the drink evil, let us never stop until we have secured prohibition enforced in every city and town of this great and law-abiding commonwealth."

OREGON IMPROVES HIGHWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The State of Oregon has expended more than \$20,000,000 in the past two years on road building and improvement, according to the report of the state highway department recently received here. Of this large sum, \$13,110,221.31 has been spent during the past year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Within a few days American news will be sent direct to China by wireless telegraph through use of the naval radio service, and the leading newspapers printed in English and in the vernacular in China will be getting first-hand information from the United States, declared Emil Maurice Scholz, president of the World Wide Advertising Corporation, addressing a New York University club last night.

Mr. Scholz emphasized the significance of this latest vital improvement in world communication. By its means he said that China would be able to obtain first-hand news from the United States, the real news of American business, and politics and the reflection of leading American thought.

"Don't go into any foreign sphere to do business unless you have in mind the upbuilding of a business that will last from one generation to another and if you expect the Oriental to do something for you in consuming your products, just think of the necessary cooperation due him in return," said Mr. Scholz.

Publicity Needed Abroad

"Pin your faith on China and the Chinese. They are going to be America's best permanent foreign friend and a happy, brilliant people in a republic friendly to a sister republic will be a moral force to reckon with for generations to come. Don't adopt a biased attitude toward our oriental friends. Remember the day of the 'heavenly Chinese' is past, and your Chinese business may be just as clever a trader as you can expect to find, and our reputation for truth and one price is something that we do not necessarily have a monopoly of. Don't let your energy in foreign spheres and stop your advertising when trade is dull, and don't destroy your prestige overnight by constant changes in policy, particularly in matters of publicity."

"American financial institutions and American industries ought to invest \$100,000,000 during the next five years in paid advertising throughout the world. The two great markets offering the greatest opportunities for development along the lines of least resistance are South America and the Far East."

"People come back from the Far East with stories as to what should be done, but I have yet to meet a man who has not been struck by the immense possibilities for American business here and the crying need for strengthening the foundation stones on the structure of good will we will have built, particularly in China."

"If news and concentration of world interests will help to advertise any specific sphere of zone in the world the forthcoming Conference in Washington will do it. The American public for many years has only seen in the Orient a land of peculiar things and peculiar ideas, and its interest in a trade way was exceedingly limited. Now the whole Far East with its limitless opportunities for trade expansion, political friction and developments in the interests of civilization, is the subject of which even the most casually informed person is given some first hand ideas and forming some definite opinions."

Building American Prestige

"We have been less active in advertising ourselves in the Far East than the orientals have been in advertising themselves here with their products and with their energy in various ways in the marketing of their product."

"In every corner of the world we are face to face with the question: Build up American prestige. How is this to be done? It is through merchant marines, travelers, through the dissemination of information and news about the United States and through the advertising of American products. 'Further, no better advertisement for America can be had than an American built boat, flying the American flag, and offering American type of service for passenger or freight. This can only be accomplished by American merchants and exporters specifying the shipment of their goods on American boats and American travelers using American boats whenever and wherever possible.'

Shipping Board's Policy

"The Shipping Board has very wisely exploited its advertising policy to cover different parts of the world, and during the past six months its an-

nouncements have appeared in newspapers and publications in the Far East and have a startling effect not only in arousing Americans there to their fullest responsibility in co-operating with the board in developing American shipping, but it has excited much interest on the part of other nationals."

"The Department of Commerce, under the broad vision of Secretary Hoover and his able assistants, has in a few strides, since the inauguration of President Harding, less than a year ago, made more progress than has been made for a number of years in the scientific development of our foreign trade and the placing of information before the American business man in a practical way. Much remains to be done, but one important move, which can be visualized by practical American journalists, is the liberal collection and dissemination of news."

"Domestic postage should be established with the Far East and letter writing made cheaper, particularly to China, outside of Shanghai. You can send a letter to Shanghai, approximately 40,000 miles, for 2 cents, but to send it to Peking, less than 11,000 miles, it costs you 5 cents. I hope the postal authorities will expedite the day when the same kind of cheap communication that has been established with Sydney and Europe will be in vogue with the Orient, and particularly with China, where the unit of value means so much more to the ordinary person."

SENATOR WATSON TO CLAIM IMMUNITY IF ASKED TO TESTIFY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, will stand upon his constitutional rights as a United States Senator, he indicated last night, and will refuse to answer a subpoena, should one be issued summoning him to appear before the special Senate committee ordered to investigate his charges concerning the mistreatment of American soldiers in France.

Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, chairman of the committee, announced late yesterday that preliminary investigation would begin on Monday. Senator Watson, he intimated, may not be invited to appear before it.

Republican leaders in the Senate paved the way for the opening of the investigation by the adoption of a new resolution of inquiry, modified in favor of the Georgia Senator, upon the earnest solicitation of his Democratic colleagues. The new resolution struck out a provision of the original measure regarded as providing for an investigation of Senator Watson himself, as well as his charges. But it leaves unsettled the exact charges, which are to be inquired into. The original committee ordered to make the investigation, was reappointed, headed by Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, and was empowered to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of documents.

As a Senator cannot be forced to answer a subpoena except under certain extreme cases, Mr. Watson, is free to do as he wishes about appearing before the committee. It is doubtful if he will consent to appear until he has finished his fight in the open Senate.

Senator Watson declared that he was making a fight against "Prussianism" in the American Army. "We have now reached the point of militarism where it is a crime to criticize the Army. Germany reached that stage before the breaking out of the war," he said.

General Pershing's Denial
NASHVILLE, Tennessee—General Pershing declared here yesterday that charges brought in the Senate by Senator Watson of Georgia were "the most outrageous and untrue accusations that could possibly be made, and absolutely without foundation."

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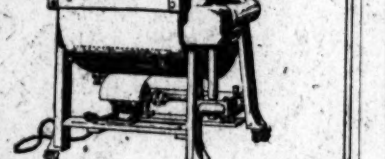
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INOCULATION TESTS OF PUPILS OPPOSED

Medical Liberty League Says
Use of Public's Money for
Such Experimentation Exceeds
Authority of Health Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Use of the public's money for toxin-antitoxin experimentation upon children in the public schools is protested by the Medical Liberty League as exceeding the authority of the public health officials, said a representative of the League, following announcement of a program of inoculation in the William Lloyd Garrison School, by which it is proposed to subject the pupils to the "Schick test," wherein toxin and antitoxin injections are made for the alleged prevention of diphtheria.

The school physician, desiring to administer the test, called in a city hospital superintendent to address a meeting of the parents and make an appeal to what was nothing more nor less than the fear of the mothers. It is understood that there was considerable reluctance exhibited on the part of many parents to allow their children to take the test although the principal of the school asserts that "whatever mild objection appeared was readily dissipated in the face of the arguments the physician presented. One parent reports that she, with a number of others, was prevailed upon to sign cards, thereby giving written consent for her children to be inoculated. This consent, however, she now declares will be withdrawn, after learning since the meeting that the "Schick test" has resulted in serious injury to many children."

Notwithstanding this it is understood that there are many parents who are unqualifiedly opposed to the procedure. They say that there are many prominent men in the medical profession who declare that inoculation does not immunize and that injuries and fatalities have resulted from its practice. There is no law or ordinance of any description whatever that requires a child to submit to this treatment, says a representative of the Medical Liberty League. When a similar movement started in Newton, Massachusetts, not long ago, the Newton Health Department distributed literature to the parents, claiming that people could be made safe from diphtheria by "a very simple method," that "all you need to do is to tell the school nurse and she will arrange to have it done—free of charge. You are urged to have it done so that your children may be saved from sickness and possible death from diphtheria. Do not delay, for your child may catch diphtheria and die, while you are thinking about it." The Medical Lib-

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK ACROSS CONTINENT BY AMPLIFIERS' AID

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The call of a bugle, the chime of bells and the voice of a man were swept across the continent from San Francisco yesterday to be sent out over a wide stretch of ground about Arlington National Cemetery with every note, every jangling vibration of the bells and every spoken syllable as distinct as though sounded 100 feet from the listeners' ears. Yet the sounds originated in San Francisco, the speaker stood on the roof of the great civic auditorium there and the music came from phonograph records played on the building on which he stood for an audience 3000 miles away.

It was the formal test of the mechanism by which President Harding's voice, as he speaks on Armistice Day, will be carried to an audience awaiting before the amplifiers in New York and to another gathering in San Francisco. Telephone wires by the thousands of miles, linemen by the hundreds, telegraph operators by the score were needed for the test. High officers of the army and the officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which is responsible for the experiment, had no doubts of its success after the first sentence spoken at San Francisco was clearly audible to them at a half-mile distance from the amplifiers on the amphitheater at Arlington.

Similarly, a speech from the amphitheater here was carried to San Francisco. Those who witnessed the test listened to the words from every point about the great marble structure to a distance of more than half a mile away. Every syllable penetrated clearly to every point, making it certain that hundreds of thousands could hear the President's address. Later music from a San Francisco phonograph was conveyed distinctly to the listeners, although 3000 miles distant.

To accomplish this feat, the telephone company employed nearly 10,000 miles of circuit, double that length of wire; it had linemen stationed every 18 miles all the way to San Francisco, 308 picked men to keep it all going; it had more than 90 telegraph operators on Morse circuits, paralleling the talking lines to see that all moved smoothly.

The telephone experts proved in yesterday's test that given enough equipment, they could carry all of the Armistice Day proceedings, including the President's words in his own voice, to every person in the United States. Only lack of equipment, prevents extension of the service to other cities than New York and San Francisco.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A conference between Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and a special committee of steamship owners, was held at the American Steamship Owners Association offices here yesterday. Measures were taken to devise methods of greater efficiency in reorganization of the Marine Bureau of the Department of Commerce, now going on under the plan announced by President Harding.

DEMAND FOR HELP DECREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

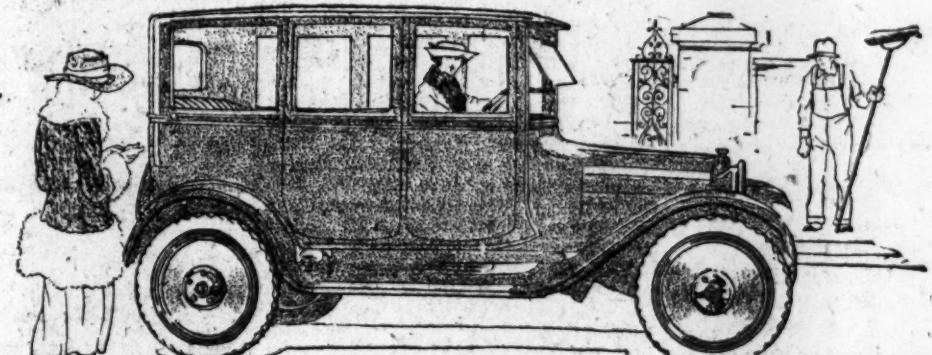
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston public employment office, conducted by the State Department of Labor and Industries, reports a decided falling off of business for the month of October when considered with the progressive reports of the two preceding months. The decrease, however, in a great measure, was attributed to a change in the location of the office. Another factor was held to be the prospective railroad strike.

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FRENCH LIBERALISM REASSERTS ITSELF

Spokesman of So-Called "Radical" Group Says France Will Willingly Disarm If at Same Time Her Safety Is Assured

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The revival of French Radicalism is indeed a notable fact and the declarations of Paul Painlevé are worthy of some attention. It will be recognized, of course, that the term radical in France has no suggestion of Socialism or of revolutionary methods, but merely denotes liberal mindedness. For the first time since the Bloc National carried off before it in the victory elections of 1919, the Radical party endeavors to recover itself, to construct in opposition to the Bloc National a Union des Gauches, and to explain a clear policy. There are many signs which suggest that the elements of the Left are gradually learning to join their forces and that the Bloc National, with its somewhat narrow conceptions of crushing Germany economically and of substituting flamboyant nationalism for calm facing of the facts, friendliness, and united labor in the repair of a ravaged France and a ravaged Europe, is now completely out of touch with the feeling of the country. At any rate the following remarks of Mr. Painlevé are to be considered as an indication of true French sentiment.

"There should," he says, "be no quarrel of persons. The hour is difficult and the events sometimes seem to outpace the measure of human intelligence. How can we conciliate the security of France with the disarmament desired by all peoples? How can we obtain for France just reparations and at the same time find a ground of understanding with Germany? What ought to be the radical policy toward Russia, whose disappearance from the world's activity creates an immense void? How can we give full play to the economic forces of France, and industrialize the country industrially and agriculturally, while we are struggling with formidable budgetary deficits? These are gigantic and urgent problems and it is the duty of a statesman not to make public speeches unless he faces them resolutely.

"France should reject all idea of brutal revolution and all idea of narrow conservatism. The true republican policy is to strive for peace and reform. The present chamber certainly possesses men of talent, but if he has not been able to make any progress either in the direction of the Left or of the Right, it is because the parties have been confused and confounded and politicians have tried to create two blocks—that of Communism and that of anti-Communism. In the Bloc National there is a false unity. If Europe had really only the choice between revolution and stagnation, between Bolshevik terrorism and subject domination of a plutocratic oligarchy—the tyranny of satisfied appetites, it would regard very sadly the future of our civilization which would sink into corruption.

"But this is not true. The conservative spirit and democratic spirit, the spirit of authority and the spirit of liberty, the spirit of reaction and the spirit of progress, are constantly battling with each other. It is the democratic spirit which France must now, more than ever, encourage and develop.

Relations With Germany

"First the problem of our relations with Germany. Certainly France has experienced some bitter deceptions. I have visited many towns and everywhere I have heard it said that France is no longer regarded as the France of the Marne and of Verdun. Our friends, our allies of yesterday, seem to have forgotten. France is abandoned, alone amid her ruins. This complaint is made sorrowfully and I wish those who have been misled by the excesses of our politicians and our journals could ascertain what are the true sentiments of the French people. There are those who seek to exasperate the disillusionment; there are super-patriots who comfort patriotism with xenophobia; nationalists for whom all foreigners are suspect and are enemies.

"These people with their megalomania have compromised the unequalled situation that France enjoyed in the eyes of the world. Their megalomania is, however, chiefly expressed in words, for no statesman has assumed the responsibility of such an intensely nationalist policy. It is the insolent disdain of these politicians and publicists for olive branch allies, their malignant joy when they see the embarrassments and the perils which menace these allies, their incoherent intrigues, their reactionary enterprises in all corners of Europe, which have shocked our friends and the neutral nations and even the young nations who owe their liberty to us. The remedy that they propose is that France should stand up against both her friends and her enemies of yesterday, and to shake her fist at the universe. Their policy will end in our complete isolation in a defiant or hostile world, and leave us face to face with a German to whom we shall have left no issue in the future but that of revenge.

France Desires New Policies

"Now we will not have such a policy. We will not have a policy which condemns France, and Europe with her, to a future of massacres and of ruin. We want a policy which is not composed of illusions and abdications, but which is strong and generous, and which will give to other nations the certainty that France pursues no dream of vengeance, no dream of domination, but simply security, peace,

and just reparations. We want a policy which, in spite of hatreds, of rivalries, will lead to reconciliation. We want a policy which will restore to France her true countenance. At the hour when our army is the strongest in the world, when nothing could resist us on the continent, we would, in the noble words of Michelet, that France should declare peace to the world. After our defeat of 1870 such a gesture might have appeared as an act of feebleness, but today it would be the crowning of her glory.

Having thus stigmatized a certain policy and the politicians and publicists who, unfortunately, for the past two years have given a totally false impression of the real France to the world, Mr. Painlevé was equally severe on German militarism, which had not yet been entirely destroyed. If the German soldiers, however, had recrossed the frontier without being completely disarmed it was because a conservative spirit animated French chiefs. The French chiefs were afraid of the organization of the German Republic. This fear, this conservatism, allowed the German army to return across the Rhine with their rifles, and the German military chiefs had preserved their prestige. The French chiefs had allowed, at Berlin and at Munich, Germans—who had during the war braved prison and persecution to recross the frontier—to fall back into France's worst enemy. For Mr. Painlevé it was German militarism which was the real foe, and not German democracy, which should be helped.

How Germans Can Work Out Debt

Defining the policy of the new Union of the Left on reparations, he condemned as empty the old cry that Germany would pay all. It should long ago have been dismissed to give place to a serious study of the possibilities. Every sensible man knew that only long continued labor by Germany could repair the ravages of her aggression. How was that labor to be obtained? Only by two methods. One was slavery, that is, forced work under the menace of violence; the other was collaboration, regulated in accordance with the treaty which would nevertheless resolve itself into the normal activities of the conquered country. The latter during 40 years of a people of 60,000,000—who could believe that was possible or that the attempt would not provoke a catastrophe? Only the second solution was reasonable. That is why Mr. Painlevé approves in effect the belated Wiesbaden accord. In that way Germany could work out her debt.

In the same way Mr. Painlevé demands the complete disarmament of Germany, not in order that France may dominate or dismember her, or that France may exercise a military hegemony over Europe, but in order that France may disarm in her turn in complete security.

With regard to Russia, he declared that until that immense country has taken her place in the concert of nations there cannot be any equilibrium in Europe. Russia was always there with her riches and her inhabitants and must weigh heavily upon the future of other peoples. All French efforts ought to be directed toward hastening the day when Russia should reenter the rhythm of universal life. It was neither by military expeditions nor by a blockade that such an end could be attained. It could not be attained until the material conditions were normal. France, in view of the Russian famine, had a splendid occasion for the making of a generous gesture. At first the French government seemed to lead the way in the movement for sending foodstuffs, but quickly the proposal of help changed into a proposal to compile statistics and to make inquiries and to demand the preliminary recognition of old debts. "For myself, I would have wished that France had sent without delay a wheat ship into the Black Sea, asking nothing from the Soviets but the free passage of the grain and its distribution."

French Economic Future Unlimited

"No doubt there are young Talleyrands who consider such a policy humanitarian and naive. But it is not only the most generous policy—it is also the wisest. There should now be an open policy, without intrigue, a policy of rapprochement, a policy that would win for our country cordial sympathy. Now that the Conference is to be held at Washington, should Europe resemble a perilous inn in a country of brigands where every one passes the night in vigilance and in handling his pistol? A day must come when the peoples may lay down the burden of their arms, and it is the rôle of France to hasten that day."

Speaking of internal problems, he said that France possesses innumerable and marvelous riches. Her economic future is unlimited. But on the other hand she has crushing debts. It is necessary that all means of production shall be developed and a forward industrial and commercial policy adopted. It was impossible not to spend money for this purpose and they must be resigned to the fact that an extraordinary period in which certain economies, certain attempts to adjust expenditures and income, would be folly.

AUSTRALIAN WAGES COURTS ATTACKED

South Australia's Premier Denounces the System of Arbitration Which He Claims Is Responsible for Present Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—An extraordinary industrial position has arisen in this State. While the Premier, H. N. Barwell, has been preaching for many months that, owing to the force of economic circumstances, wages will have to come down, the newly formed Board of Industry, composed of the president of the Industrial Court and representatives of the employers and workers, has been increasing them.

At the same time the president of the Commonwealth Industrial Court has decided not to apply any award to the Wallaroo and Moonta Mining & Smelting Company for six months, enabling the men to accept what they consider fair and reasonable rates, as matters stand at present. The men at the Port Pirie smelters have also gone back, after a long period of idleness, at reduced wages. These are both important works, employing many hundreds of men, and the companies had announced that they would be unable to resume operations at the falling rates. It was a matter of lower wages or none—and lower wages were taken.

Situation Relieved

The result of the Wallaroo and Port Pirie decision has been a substantial relief of the growing unemployment problem, which was becoming widespread and is still serious to some extent. Many hundreds of men are unable to obtain work and relief funds have been opened. The Premier has been appealed to for financial help from the government, but he has refused to do any more than is done in ordinary times, viz., the issue of rations to women and children, but none to the men. He says they are largely to blame for the present crisis because they will not accept the wages that an industry can afford to pay. Mr. Barwell told Parliament the other day that there need not be an idle man in Australia if every worker would do the sensible thing, and take the wages that were offered.

The decision of the Board of Industry for adult men in the metropolitan area by 40, making it 13s. 3d. a day, is declared by the Premier to have aggravated the position. He says that the outlook was bad enough before the latest advance, which added enormously to the burden.

Five deputations have found the Premier inexpressible. A large one waited upon him recently and asked for work, and Mr. Barwell declined the request. An argument used was that it was the duty of the State to absorb all the unemployed, but the Premier refused to agree with that contention. To engage all the men discharged by private employers because they had not been able to pay the heavy wages demanded would only accentuate the situation, and never improve it. He wanted to improve it. Wages had exceeded values and operations could not be carried on at a loss.

Public Works to Cease

The Premier admitted that the government had a big program of works, but said that it could not continue to carry them on and that hundreds of men would shortly be put off by the government.

"Who is going to feed them?" asked the deputation. Mr. Barwell said that was largely a matter for the men themselves. The whole industrial situation was out of balance; and, when it was restored, it would mean a definite readjustment in regard to wages and no unemployment. Private employers were not putting men off for fun, or because, as somebody said, there was a conspiracy to reduce wages. The deputations then asked what the arbitration court was doing, and that gave the Premier an opportunity to attack the tribunal.

The Premier's opinion is that the arbitration system in Australia has assisted materially to throw the industrial machine out of balance, and he has announced that he intends, now that the Australian Prime Minister has returned from England, to approach him and ask for the whole question to be reviewed at the earliest moment by the premiers of all the states in conference. Mr. Barwell believes strongly that if a conference of premiers were called, the system of arbitration would be turned down.

Labor leaders on the other hand assert that they will cling tenaciously to arbitration, which has been in operation so long, or they will insist on something better to take its place. They say that the alternative, so far as the unions are concerned, may be something worse, such as direct ac-

tion. The argument is that the men must have something to fight with, and that arbitration is the best constitutional weapon yet devised. They warn the other side to be careful of rash action.

"Why do not the employers appeal to the arbitration court?" the deputation demanded, and the Premier answered angrily, "It is as the result of the arbitration court that all this has come about. The employers put their case, but still we get these higher awards which are throwing the industries of Australia into chaos. The whole system of highly specialized industry is simply being strangled by too much stereotyped control. We in Australia have built up a system of artificial interference which is proving disastrous. Australia has made a mistake. All other countries in the world that have been studying our arbitration system have refused to follow it, and have been much better off."

Higher Wages for Women

The Board of Industry has since increased the wage for adult women workers from 30s. to 35s. a week. It maintained that while the need for public and private economy was evident and urgent, South Australia was not quite so hopelessly bankrupt in resources of material or of will as to warrant the board in declaring as a standard living wage for unskilled workers a sum inadequate to supply what might be regarded as the bare necessities of life in a supposedly civilized society.

The tribunal urged that economy should not be brought about by making wages so low as to menace the welfare of the working population, depress purchasing power in the local market, and give a legal sanction to the creation or growth of a discontented proletariat. Further, the employers and employees were not so devoid of intelligence as to fail to realize the importance of a more effective cooperation in the processes of production. The duty of the board, it was urged, was to declare a living wage for the future on such evidence as it had before it.

The Board of Industry remarked that there appeared to exist a curious illusion that, when prices fell, a pre-existing nominal wage should be reduced. Irrespective of the time at which it was declared and of the general scope of the evidence on which it was based. Throughout the whole of 1920 the unskilled women wage earners of the state were working for rates far below a true living standard. The board, however, had not the power to remedy past injustice, supposing it to have existed, but only to declare for the future.

CONTROL BOARD PLAN FOR BRITISH COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Sir Charles Macara expressed the opinion recently that, given a disposition to fair dealing on both sides, he did not think there was anything in the present dispute in the cotton trade incapable of being amicably arranged.

"The procedure adopted under the Cotton Control Board," he said, "showed conclusively that all these questions can be arranged so, as to prevent distress through unemployment. During the war, through want of raw material and other causes, it was not possible to run all the machinery in the cotton factories, but an admirable arrangement, whereby the running machinery was levied for the benefit of those who were compulsorily paid off, solved the whole difficulty."

"Something of the sort will have to be done to meet conditions such as those in dispute. No class of workers ought to be brought to the verge of starvation owing to no fault of their own, and there would be no such danger if the whole question of unemployment were dealt with on the lines laid down by the control board. Every industry ought to deal with its own unemployment, and our compulsory system of state doles ought to be swept away. If we introduced the basis of the Cotton Control Board we should insure economy and prevent malingering, for if one section of a trade had to sustain a levy for another, ample safeguards against abuse would be enforced. It would be to the manifest advantage of the whole country if all industries took up this matter and abolished this most iniquitous system of doles."

CROWN COLONIES IN TRANSITORY STAGE

Tendency to Seek Greater Share in Local Government May Effect Coordination of Parts of the British Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The whole of the British Empire may be said to be in a state of flux; but the trend, with the outstanding exception of Ireland, is entirely peaceful and aims at a more cohesive whole.

The above is specially applicable to the crown colonies, which are at present governed from London. The movement, while tending more strongly to force the bonds of Empire, has, at the same time, a distinct impetus toward more autonomous government.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Winston Churchill, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, is throwing himself with his usual enthusiasm into the working out of the details of a great scheme for the reorganization of the administration of the crown colonies and protectorates, the carrying out of which will, among other things, give to these territories a greater degree of autonomy than they at present enjoy. The general movement among the crown possessions toward obtaining a greater share in local government, more especially in regard to financial matters, is the driving force for the contemplated reorganization, and Mr. Churchill was greatly impressed, on taking up his new office, to find the numerous memorials which had reached the Colonial Office recently on the subject from almost all the Crown Colonies.

French Scheme a Forerunner

In drafting his scheme the Secretary of State has been indebted, to some extent, to the French Minister for the Colonies, who, a short time before, had prepared a memorandum for the consideration of the Chamber of Deputies, laying down a scheme for meeting as a whole the financial requirements of the French colonies instead of separately treating each dependency. Following this lead, Mr. Churchill came to the conclusion that it would be of advantage to all concerned to examine the various memorials from the crown colonies in regard to the empire as a whole, instead of each petition being separately investigated and adjudicated upon.

For some time past the governors of the crown colonies have been corresponding with the Colonial Office, and the governors among themselves, on the subject of the future financial and administrative status of their territories. Some of these governors, who happened to be on leave in London, have conferred with each other, and the governor of Mauritius proceeded recently in a British warship to Ceylon, to discuss with the governor of that colony some of the new proposals.

In regard to this cooperation and intimate discussion of the future of the crown colonies, it is not worthy that Mr. Churchill himself intended to visit this autumn in East African colonies, and on his return to Downing Street, seen arranged that Major Wood, the Undersecretary, should visit the West Indies on the same mission. Owing to the political situation in England, however, Mr. Churchill will be prevented from carrying out his intention; but the Undersecretary's arrangements will not be changed, and he will travel as anticipated.

Grouping the Crown Colonies

The position caused by Mr. Churchill's inability to proceed has been bridged to a certain extent by a conference in London with Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Uganda; Sir Edward Northey, Governor of Kenya and High Commissioner for Zanzibar; Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria, and other colonial governors who happened to be on leave in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Churchill's scheme is on the bold lines which are to be expected from a man of his breadth of vision.

The plan, it is understood, involves the grouping, on a geographical basis and under high commissioners, of the crown colonies. These high commissioners would be responsible for some of the duties, such as the appointing of officials and concerning finance, which at present are performed by the Colonial Secretary. This method will, it is anticipated, have, among other advantages, the saving of considerable expenditure by the Colonial Office. The grouping, when settled, would be on the following basis: The High Commissioner responsible for the West Indies and British Guiana would be stationed at Port of Spain, Trinidad, and the High Commissioner for the West African colonies would have his headquarters at Lagos. Nairobi would be the center for the high commissioner for Uganda, Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. There would now remain three more groups. Of these Ceylon, the Seychelles, the Straits Settlements and Mauritius would be under a High Commissioner at Port Louis, and a similar official at Suva would operate for the Falkland Islands, the Phoenix Islands and the other crown possessions in the Pacific. The High Commissioner for Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta would be stationed at Valetta.

Details to Be Worked Out

These high commissioners, it is mooted, will control all naval and military forces; and each would be assisted by a council made up of members partly elected and partly nominated. The composition of these councils has not yet definitely been settled, nor the many other necessary details in connection with their organization.

The scheme for the appointment of high commissioners and the geographical grouping of the crown colonies, outlined above, is obviously at present in rough form, and many alterations and rearrangements will be necessary before the whole plan becomes shipshape. For instance, when this scheme was reviewed by Sir Frank Swettenham, a very well-known and long-experienced former colonial Governor, he indicated some fallacies. Sir Frank pointed out that if any grouping is to be made of Eastern and Far Eastern colonies, it would be well to look up at the map and to consult the peoples concerned before any decision is come to. In Mauritius by far the majority of the inhabitants are of Indian origin. The population of Ceylon is composed mainly of Sinhalese and Indians, as might be expected. In the Straits Settlements it is quite different. The immense bulk of the people are Chinese, and, considering how far British authority extends up the Malay Peninsula, the Straits Colony is more nearly allied to Hong Kong than to Ceylon.

The result of the scheme, however, when all the details have been carefully worked out and all interests consulted and placated, will be the much closer cooperation of the crown colonies and of the Empire generally.

HALT IN SYRIAN IMMIGRATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Consul-General of the United States at Beirut has announced that he will not put his visa to any more passports of Lebanese or Syrians emigrating to the United States until June, 1922. The number of emigrants this year has been already 906. As is known the United States does not permit this number to be exceeded in one year.

NEW ZEALAND AND AMERICAN FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—According to the special correspondent in Wellington of The New Zealand Herald, the parliamentary session that has begun is to witness an interesting "battle of the films." It was recently stated that last year 4,019,485 feet of film were imported from the United States and only 382,092 from Britain. The industry in Britain is now making great efforts to supply the Empire's wants, and it is proposed that New Zealand should help British producers and foster British sentiment by putting a surtax on foreign films, and even by stipulating that a certain percentage of British pictures must be exhibited.

Picture-show proprietors who deal largely in American films are reported to be up in arms against these proposals, and if such preference is proposed during the coming session the opposition to it will be strong. Public sentiment will probably not go the length of approving the plan of compelling picture theaters to show a certain proportion of British films, but preference through the customs tariff would be a popular proposal. Such preference is already given in Australia. Under the circumstances, which include a proposal in America to place a prohibitive tax on British film, it is predicted by The Herald's correspondent that the New Zealand Parliament will help the British industry.

The Herald, commenting editorially on this dispatch, expresses what is undoubtedly the opinion of many New Zealanders: "Our young nation, British in its traditions and instincts, is undergoing a very thorough process of Americanization. Day after day, week after week, month after month, the motion picture in its almost universal appeal is steeping our people in American scenes, in American sentiment, in multitudinous phases of American life, and corrupting their language with the crude slang, found in American titles and sub-titles. This foreign propaganda would be less objectionable if it conveyed the best in American life and thought, but so far from portraying America at its best, the film is not even typical of the real America. Moving picture production in the United States has become stereotyped. It has an atmosphere all its own and in no way characteristic of the great and vital nation it misrepresents."

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EARLIER FRENCH IDEAS ON MOROCCO

Little-Known Document, Signed by a Churchman of France Nearly 30 Years Ago, Fore-runner of Berenguer Affair

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—Some parting shots, as it might be said, have been fired between Madrid and Paris in the affair of General Berenguer and what he was reported to have said in the Melilla interview about France coveting the whole of North Africa and making Spain little more than a dependency if she got it. It is understood that there has been no official communication in the matter from the French Government or any of its accredited representatives; had there been any such communication the entire complexion of the affair might have been changed, and as there has been none the wisdom of Spanish ministers speaking even to the extent they have done is questioned.

The Spanish Government, deeply concerned with the state of things in Morocco and having supreme faith and confidence in the patriotism, judgment and ability of General Berenguer, is determined not to interfere with him to the least extent in the way of question or censure connected with such an exterior matter. It may safely be added also that the Spanish Government seriously doubts whether the incident should have been considered sufficient to call forth the protests that were made by the French newspapers, who were apparently not un-inspired in this matter, and whether it has been altogether kind to continue complaining and obviously exaggerating at a time when Spain is naturally so intensely preoccupied with the serious task she has in hand. It has seemed in some quarters that there has been a desire to drag the Tangier question into a discussion that might be started in this way. The present attitude is that future letters on this subject will be returned unopened.

Making Spain's Presence Understood

At the finish there have been one or two important and interesting contributions to the discussion. Salvador Capala, a statesman of some eminence, once an undersecretary and appreciated as a specialist in Moroccan affairs, has made a remarkable statement in an interview with a French correspondent in which he says that it seems to him that the importance of the alleged utterances of General Berenguer has been exaggerated, but, anyhow, it is evident that, having regard to the high office he holds, it would have been better if General Berenguer, the high commissioner, had abstained from expressing himself in any way upon such a subject and wounding French public opinion, which is so sensitive.

"But," he went on to say, "it is sometimes necessary to present the necessities of foreign policy to the people in a plastic form, and the best way of making our presence in Morocco understood in Spain is to make the country see the danger there would be in allowing another power to take our place. In such a hypothesis there is nothing offensive to France, because it is very evident that if we were to abandon the mission that we have accepted, the French would be obliged in their own interests and in those of civilization to take our place. Let us, then, forget this regrettable incident, agreeing not to commit any such indiscretions in the future, for in our reciprocal interest it is advantageous that a practical, effective, workable, and highly cordial understanding should exist between France and Spain in this matter of Morocco. We have to collaborate in a mutual task, and if a close understanding does not exist between us we injure each other and compromise the result of our efforts. My view is that it is extremely easy to come to an understanding, even on the question of Tangier. I am persuaded that Spanish public opinion, conscientious and reasonable, would agree to a solution that would consist of suppressing the international zone in favor of Spain and, as compensation to France, allowing her to take possession of the city of Tangier with a municipal territory of such extent as to assure all possible progress and subsequent development as may be desirable to the town."

Agreement More Than On Paper

Although this idea of a settlement of the Tangier problem has been in the minds of various people, this seems to be the first time that any such publicity has been given to it. Whether Mr. Capala is quite justified in his confidence that Spanish opinion would be agreeable to such a solution is a point that need not now be discussed. He goes on to say: "Such an agreement ought not to remain on paper only. It must be carried to action, so that the pacification of the whole of our territory may be accomplished and a veritable authority established. That would be the first step toward the effective establishment of our protectorates. "If we cannot accomplish mutually such a task as this it is useless to try to draw closer the bonds of friendship that unite us. In order to obtain in this sense the essential result, it is necessary that the Spanish Government should determine upon a fruitful program, adapted to the realities of the problem, and that it should make up its mind to put it into execution cost what it may."

"Nothing could be more expensive," Mr. Capala continued, "than the methods which have been so far pursued. The real responsibilities for the recent disasters must be sought among members of the Spanish governments. The military element itself could not have committed such blunders if the governments had not failed both in their

programs and their aspirations. The present Cabinet could hardly inspire us with a serious confidence. From the grievous faults committed by previous governments, Liberal and Conservative alike, and by the Cabinet now presided over by Mr. Maura, has been born the idea of establishing within the presidency of the council a new organization, a kind of Superior Council of Morocco. Such a council, consisting of various individuals in Spain who have specialized in the study of African problems, would be charged to instruct the head of the government regularly, and in agreement with him to take all decisions relative to the pacification and the exploitation of our zone. In this way it would direct and harmonize the two ministries, that of War and that of Foreign Affairs, and would obviate the inconvenience of a duality of powers which in the course of recent years, and especially in recent months, has greatly impeded the development of our work of civilization."

A Little-Known Document

Upon this statement and the general situation born of the Berenguer interview, F. Crespo de Lara, deputy, has written a very candid letter to which much prominence has been given in the most important newspapers. He says that Spaniards cannot understand the impressionability of the French in regard to these declarations of General Berenguer, even if it were the case that they had been exactly reproduced.

"How much more serious," he says, "were the statements made in a document which, even though it were filed in silence, has been known of in various chancelleries, a document signed by Cardinal Lavigne on December 20, 1884, and which in due course reached Le Comité au Maroc. In this document were to be found such paragraphs as the following: 'I love Africa, and I want the whole of it for France, at least all that borders the French sea, the Mediterranean.' 'It is necessary to direct a slow and reflective but unceasing effort toward Morocco.' 'Morocco is the complement of Tunis, and France must be enough of a coquette not to present herself before history with but a single ear-ring.' 'Tact, patience and the art to seize occasion, that is what is necessary to conquer Morocco.' 'The Spanish will scream a little. Let them scream.' 'In 10 years, with my 'Padres Blancos' and my system of respect for Islam, I would have made the bed for the first French general.' 'England has her compensations in Egypt. Italy will be satisfied with a good port in the Tripolitana, or even with an island.' 'We must prevent our priests and our soldiers from getting their feet entangled with the German flag.' 'I have,' says Mr. de Lara, "the complete text of this document. It appears to me that these ideas are much more serious than those attributed to General Berenguer. Yet, when we know all about them in Spain, nobody in this country became excited."

TURKISH WOMAN OF LETTERS AT FRONT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Halide Edib Hanem, the Turkish woman of letters, who on March 18, 1920, when Constantinople was militarily occupied by the Allies, fled to Angora and united with the Kemalists, has now become a prominent figure as a propagandist in exciting and encouraging the Anatolians. It is her usual custom to go from one front to another, on horseback, to hearten the army that is growing shorter and shorter by constant desertion.

It seems that Halide Hanem has lately lost all hope of victory; she and all the Angora leaders expected that Constantinople would sooner or later perform its patriotic duty by sending several regiments to help the Nationalist cause. Constantinople failed to conform to that expectation. Halide Hanem is pushed forward by Mustafa Kemal to address a pathetic appeal to Constantinople to form volunteer regiments to fight side by side with the Anatolian peasantry. To make her appeal more effective, she reminds the Turkish youth that they had taken oath at a meeting held last year in Constantinople, on the occasion of the occupation of Smyrna by the Greeks, to the effect that they would all fight until the enemy was expelled from Anatolian territory. "I should be unfaithful to the oath which we took in common, if I did not recall this supreme engagement toward our country," she concludes.

COMMUNITY FORESTS PLAN FOR TASMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—An important new policy in connection with the Tasmanian state forests is announced. For some time past the municipal councils in the fruit-growing districts have been much exercised as to the supplies of timber for box materials and a deputation asked the Minister controlling the department to reserve timber areas for the fruit growers. The Minister stated that the new policy of the Forestry Department was to dedicate certain areas as community state forests.

The main object was to insure a satisfactory supply of timber for local requirements for all purposes. In community state forests no timber would be allowed to be felled for export unless in special cases. This new policy would be carried out as rapidly as possible. The extent of such areas would be determined by the governing factor of actual local requirements, and could not be allowed to lock up indefinitely extensive tracts of matured timber far in excess of local needs.

SOCIAL REFORM IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Since Formation of the Republic, the Working Classes Have Largely Come Into Their Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The establishment of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is mainly due to the energetic action of the Tzech working and middle classes, who, toward the end of 1918, rose against the reactionary Austrian monarchy and organized a revolution which led to the destruction of the Danubian Empire and to the foundation of an independent Tzecho-Slovak state.

The first ruling body of the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic was the National Assembly. As soon as it entered upon its functions the National Assembly rewarded the workers for their efforts displayed during the war by introducing some very important reforms. First a bill establishing an eight-hour working day was passed. This bill concerns not only the industrial workers but also those who are employed in agriculture, commerce, mining concerns, and the timber trade, while persons engaged in domestic service have a 12-hour working day. At the same time a weekly rest of 36 hours was established for all working people. This rest, it was pointed out, should be granted to the working people on Saturday and Sunday and not divided between a number of days. Night work for all women and young people under 16 years was prohibited.

Establishment of Reforms

By the law of December 10, 1918, the title of nobility was abolished. This law affects mainly the non-Slav races in Tzecho-Slovakia, as under the old Austrian régime the high aristocracy in the Tzech countries comprised chiefly Germans and Magyars. The war, which destroyed almost all productive means, left thousands of workers in the Tzech countries idle. The grave question of unemployment, therefore, had to be dealt with by the first Tzecho-Slovak Government. The first step for the settlement of this question was taken in February, 1919, when a grant for the unemployed was voted by the National Assembly. But it is enacted by this law that the worker has to accept employment assigned to him by the government.

When these reforms, which gave full satisfaction to the industrial workers, were established, the National Assembly devoted its attention to the agricultural question. Soon after the formation of the new state, the land workers and small holders called energetically for the expropriation of the large landed estates, which were to a great extent in the hands of German landowners who acquired their lands by depriving Tzech peasants of it after the Thirty Years' War. These lands again became the property of the nation according to the Agrarian Reform Bill, which was passed by the National Assembly on April 16, 1919. In accordance with the terms of this bill, all landed property whose area is over 250 hectares is to be nationalized and distributed either to private persons or to cooperative societies. In distributing the land, preference will be given to disabled soldiers, legionaries, small holders, and to cooperative societies. In order to facilitate the acquisition of land by those without means, the government will grant them credit to the extent of nine-tenths of the price of the land allotted to them.

Workmen's Factory Councils

The Parliamentary Social Political Committee has also adopted a bill proposed by the Social Democrats to establish workmen's factory councils in all industrial concerns where the number of workers exceeds 30, except railways, which will keep the present system of workers' confidential committees. The workmen's factory councils watch the interests of the employees in the legislation of factories. The workmen's factory councils will also have the right of discussing cases of dismissal, and will be allowed to check the organization of large factories, and they will be granted the right of inspecting the ledgers. Their formation represents the first step toward the control of output by the workers.

The social legislation of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic was recently completed by a new and very important law providing for the payment of wages to miners during their leave of absence. This law applies both to men and women employed continuously for at least one year in the mines. The time for which this payment will be made by the mine owners depends upon the length of service of the miners concerned.



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priced below value, will include

Individual Blankets

all-wool, in various colors, each, \$6.50

Wool-filled Comfortables

covered with plain-colored figured mull, each, . . . \$7.85

Satin-finish Bedspreads (scaloped)

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RETURN OF LORD GREY TO POLITICS

His Opposition to Present Coalition Government Centers on Its Shifting Policy in Ireland, Russia and Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Viscount Grey of Falcons, in a recent speech at Berwick-on-Tweed supporting Walter Runciman as Independent Liberal candidate, made a notable return to political life. The speech, which dealt with the major problems of the moment, was the first important political speech Lord Grey had made since his retirement in 1916, and was received with evident enthusiasm.

After paying high tribute to Mr. Runciman and his many public services, Lord Grey proceeded to deal with the issues before the country. At the last election, he said, the electors gave an enormous majority to the men who had for the last two years had the conduct of affairs and had to bear the heavy load of responsibility which the war entailed. The feeling which prompted that majority was perfectly natural and understandable. But at the next election confidence would be given or withheld, as far as the government was concerned, by their judgment of how far they were fitted to conduct the affairs of the country in times of peace.

A coalition government, justified for the purpose of war, had, Lord Grey said, found itself in time of peace without any settled policy. A jumble of changing policies had impaired public confidence. Question after question arose, and the government tried first one policy and then another. "We went to Mesopotamia as a war measure, but at the end of the war we were under no obligation save to give self-government to the Arabs. Instead," said Lord Grey, "the government embarked on a policy of military occupation of the country, with the result that we lost the friendship of the Arabs. An enormous amount of money was spent, and then the policy was changed. Tens of millions had gone and cannot be recovered."

Lord Grey on Bolshevism

Dealing with Russia, Lord Grey said he was no friend of Bolshevism. He did not like Bolshevism in Russia any more than he would have liked the Jacobins in France during the French Revolution if he had been alive then. But the moral of the French Revolution is that when you have a frightful upheaval in a great country, other nations should leave it alone. Instead of doing that, the government sent tens of millions of money to the purpose of destroying the Bolshevism Government. It all failed. "So far as it had any effect," Lord Grey said, "it strengthened them in Russia instead of weakening them. Then the government gave it up, and proceeded to negotiate with the very people they had announced their desire to destroy. All the money was wasted. We had not only not got nothing for it; we had not worse than nothing."

The question of Ireland was still more serious, Lord Grey affirmed. His lordship said that he knew nothing more painful than the history of the dealings of the government with Ireland in the last year and a half. When Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill it was defeated by the opposition of Ulster and the Unionists in this country, but it was welcomed by the Irish Nationalists with a perfectly genuine emotion and enthusiasm. Between British Home Rulers and Irish Nationalists there arose a spirit of reconciliation which came like a genial and blessed spring. It was a real reconciliation between peoples.

A Menace to Union

"The government of today," continued Lord Grey, "the majority of which are Unionists, the protagonists in opposing Mr. Gladstone's home rule, have passed a measure which, if it becomes effective, will sweep away every vestige of the union from which their party has for so many years taken its name. What is so much more unpleasant is that this far-reaching offer has not produced any response of reconciliation. How has this come about? Partly because the government would not make the offer sooner. The southern Unionists in Ireland pleaded with the government last year to make an offer of this kind. To the pleadings of these men who deserved every consideration and sympathy the government would not listen. They then proceeded with their policy of reprisals. It is not a year since we were told that they had murdered by the throat. The country was assured, again and again that they were on the eve of success. The policy turned out a complete failure. And then the government proceeded to offer to the men they had previously been denouncing that very dominion home rule they had refused to the Irish Unionists who were their friends."

"I am not," said Lord Grey, "quarreling with the offer the conference has made, or with the conference. What I do object to is the road by which they have arrived at it. What has failed is the reprisals policy, which in tactics and strategy was bad, in morals was wrong, in operation was futile, and which deserved to fail."

Dealing With Public Opinion

"What should be realized," continued Lord Grey, "is that the Irish delegates are not dealing with the British Government; they are in truth and reality beginning to deal for the first time with the public opinion of the British people, and one of the dangers is that the representatives of Ireland should force negotiations to a point at which the British people really feel their self-preservation is in danger. As regards self-governing dominions which are on the other side of an ocean, it is possible to have separate

naval bases, separate naval units, separate naval authorities; but I am quite sure that Great Britain and Ireland, situated as they are, cannot make the naval defense of either island sure unless that naval defense is under one authority, and it would have to be a condition of any arrangement that there was an agreement with the Irish Government on that point." (A voice interrupted, "There is no Irish Government," which Lord Grey replied, "Who are the government negotiating with now?")

Dealing with the problem of Ulster, Lord Grey said the Sinn Féin part of Ireland must win the consent of Ulster. Any attempt to coerce Ulster would fail. It would lead not merely to civil war, but to something which was more opposed to religion and humanity than almost anything else—a religious war.

Constant Change of Policy

Loss of confidence was the government's greatest difficulty, he said. They had lost the confidence of every one by their instability of policy. There was no lack of ability in the government, but nothing was more dangerous than great ability and extreme instability, and constant changes of policy had done more harm than the country had realized.

"We may not agree with the policy of the Labor Party," said Lord Grey, "but the government would be in a much stronger position to deal with Labor if it had a clear policy of its own. Dividends and wages come out of the same thing, the profits of industry, and as long as you have two classes of employers and employed, each thinking how they can get the greatest share of the profit at the expense of the other, the profit will be none for anybody. Both classes should come to an agreement as to how profit is to be divided. Not merely should they have an agreement about profits, but Labor should have a share in the management." Lord Grey concluded that although there were difficulties he believed that such an agreement could be worked out if the greatest organizations of employers and trades unions really came together for that end.

The speech was punctuated throughout by the cheers of a large body of supporters who had gathered in the Corn Exchange at Berwick-on-Tweed.

ONTARIO FARMERS' PARTY CONFIDENT

Leaders Making Determined Bid for Places in the Dominion House of Commons This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—United Farmers of Ontario, having experienced a taste of power in the provincial Legislature, cast longing eyes in the direction of Ottawa and are confident that at the forthcoming general election their candidates will be returned for more than half of the 82 Ontario seats in the Dominion House. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers, one of the pioneers of the movement and one of the "Big Three" of the Agrarian movement in the Dominion, told The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent that he had every reason to believe that at least 40, possibly 50 farmers would be successful in Ontario next December.

"Everything is looking good for us," said Mr. Morrison. "It is too early to make any accurate estimate, but the prospects are as rosy as we could possibly desire. It would not surprise me in the least to see the farmers carrying 50 seats, with the two old line parties dividing the other 30 seats about evenly. The great factor in this election will be the women's vote, and I think we will do well so far as that is concerned."

So much for the Farmers. The Conservatives are, however, equally sanguine. At the Toronto headquarters the correspondent was told that the recent reports from the constituencies prompted the organizers to estimate that at least 50 Conservatives would be returned. Conservatives even went as far as to state that there were only about three safe Liberal seats in the entire Province and that the real fight was between the Conservatives and the Farmers, with the chances all in favor of the Conservatives.

One thing is certain: If the Meighen Government candidates are to do well anywhere in the Dominion, they certainly must do well in Ontario. Here, particularly in the urban districts, the tariff is the main issue. Manufacturers are clamoring loudly for a tariff which will adequately protect Ontario industries. Toronto, Hamilton, and Bradford, to say nothing of the western Ontario cities, will not tolerate any candidate who does not stand for some protective tariff, whether the degree be great or small. For this reason, under ordinary circumstances, it would be safe to assume that Toronto would return straight Conservative candidates.

Liberals, however, are of the opinion that even in "Tory Toronto," they will attain some measure of success. They claim that they have fair hope of carrying the Greater riding, which for years past has been represented by Edmund Bristol, recently made a member of the Meighen Cabinet. This gentleman, however, has not been diligent in the pursuit of his duties at Ottawa during recent years. For this reason, Torontonians who think that he has not looked after their local interests, may vote against him. That is the key to the situation, which in Toronto is different to almost any other large city in Canada. There is dissatisfaction with the way local members have looked after purely local interests, and therefore—although generally speaking Meighen candidates would be supported because of their attitude in regard to the tariff question—they may find that their shortcomings as representatives of Toronto may bring about their downfall at the forthcoming election.

COTTON HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Who has not been stirred by the tunes of "Dixie," "My Old Kentucky Home," and the plantation songs of the south, which are sung wherever the English tongue is spoken? There is a glamour about the south that makes many a man wish some day to go there. Is it surprising, then, that an Australian and a Scotsman should have found themselves on the "Havana Special" one day southward-bound for North Carolina. Naturally they were on the lookout for the little things which would seem different to them from the way things were done in New England, from whence they had just come, and in their own homes far across the seas. Perhaps the first thing that showed them that they were entering the south was seeing the Negro passengers at the station at Washington changing into the "Jim Crow" cars.

There is a great charm about the cotton fields when the cotton is in bloom and one sees acres of long straight rows of cotton plants with their green leaves just beginning to turn yellow and decked out with little lumps of cotton wool. The cotton fields were broken up with fields of other plants such as peanuts, which one cannot mistake at this time of year owing to the plants having been pulled and stacked in tall piles so that the roots can dry. Peanuts are roots and not a fruit and look rather like young spring potatoes when pulled up.

To one accustomed to wooded hills and mountainous farms, the rather monotonous flat cotton fields, with their brown, sandy soil, hardly appeal on the ground of being picturesque. Even the view which one would expect from level country is limited, as the boundaries of the various plantations, which vary in size from about 700 to 3000 acres, are usually marked out by narrow strips of tall stately trees. The absence of shade is also rather striking, as the cotton fields are devoid of trees and hedges, except for the groves of tall trees round the old southern homes and the farm buildings. Even round the little wood cabins of the Negroes, which are scattered up and down the plantations, with their untidy surroundings usually employed as a hen run, and the veranda sometimes graced by a Negro youngster all decked out in white, there is no shade.

The visitors were met at the railroad station by their host and they soon found themselves in the back seat of a touring car in which they were taken to their friend's plantation. One of the first things they were told was that they were just to take the car out whenever they wanted and to go wherever they liked. Needless to say this invitation was taken full advantage of. This carte blanche use of the car was certainly rather a surprise, but they found that it was one of those little acts of kindness which were typical of the south.

Their introduction to plantation life began that first night. They had been warned that the plantation bell to wake the Negroes was rung at half-past 5, so they were quite prepared for that. But they had not reckoned upon the cocks in the farm yard. At their old homes across the water, well-behaved cocks did not begin crowing until daylight, but here the cocks had new-fangled ideas about daylight saving, for a most awful row started just outside their bedroom window at 12:25, if you please. Next morning they were told that the rooster, who was evidently the conductor of the choir, had mistaken the moonlight for the early rays of dawn.

It seemed to be no time between the cock-crowing episode and the ring of the plantation bell, but they had not reckoned on this bell being one which any church belfry would have been proud of and that it should be mounted



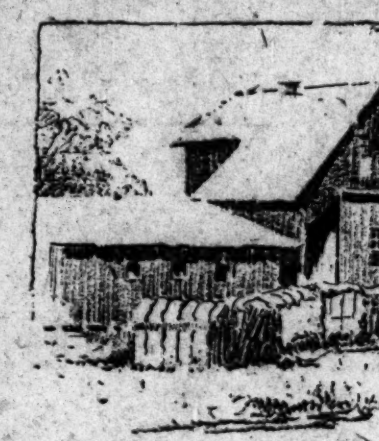
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

also on its own special steeple also just outside the bedroom window. The Negroes must be awful sleepheads, they thought, if they needed all that noise to wake them up. But the curious thing was that they seldom ever heard it again all the time they were there.

Most people form their opinions of

what a southern home is like by what they see in the "movies," but you do not see that type of house on the average plantation. Just to prove that this was a real old plantation, it may be mentioned that in the good old days of King George III—one always talks of the "good old days" however bad they may have been—25,000 acres had been granted by the King to the son of an old English family, whose name is associated with the battle of Senlac in England in 1066. Although the original estate had been broken up, the plantation round the old house, which by the way was built in 1742, still consists of 1080 acres, some of the best land for cotton and peanuts in North Carolina.

The house itself was a most de-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

lightful place, and it had been kept in its original old state except that a dining room had been added on one side. It was built of very broad planks and it might be described as a one-story house of five rooms and the kitchen on the ground floor with a glorified attic of two rooms upstairs. There had been a tax on two-story houses when this one was built, hence the attic arrangement.

As our friends had even tried to train monkeys to pick, but it required two men to watch three monkeys, the chief trouble being that the monkeys could not resist throwing the cotton at each other.

It has been said that to understand a people's point of view you must know something about their historical background. If these two visitors from overseas, when they went down south, had not known anything about the history of the southern states of America they would very soon have learnt about it, one side of it anyway. The past appears to be very real to many southerners and perhaps not being Americans, the people spoke freely in front of them.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

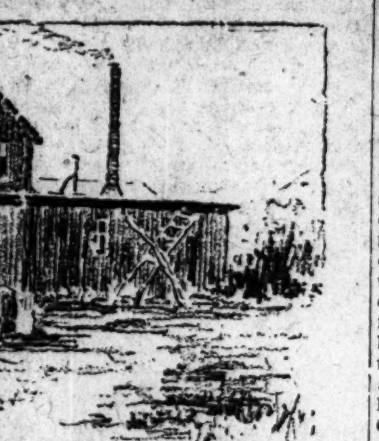
Southern hospitality is world famous, but these two visitors had no conception of what it meant until their visit south. It was not simply a matter of making them feel at home and seeing that they had a good time, but they felt that there was a genuineness and a depth to it, which made a great impression. Whatever impressions of the south they carried away with them, there is one which overtops all, and it is the great kindness of the southerners.

As was usual with southern homes, the house and outbuildings were surrounded by a grove of fine old trees, and although the trees were not large, the variety of trees was quite striking. Mimosa, mulberry, elm, cherry, pecan, black locust, cedar and plum trees gave their welcome shade to the house, but flower garden there was none. Of course there was a large vegetable garden but the absence of any kind of flowers seemed strange.

Perhaps the "movies" should not be blamed for raising false hopes as to the appearance of southern homes, but one usually thinks of the Negroes there being picturesque. They may have been when they loved to wear bright colors, but now blue overalls, white shirts and old soft felt hats seem universal. The contrast in the expression and the general appearance between the southern Negro and his northern brother was most noticeable. Whatever the problems of the south may be, and one cannot stay in the south without realizing there is a big problem there still waiting solution, the Negroes on the plantations seemed to have a great respect for their employers and the white people seemed thoroughly to trust the Negro workers on their own plantations. Nothing ever seemed to be locked up in this house and at night all the many doors were opened wide to allow the cool night air to blow through the rooms.

The cotton fields were naturally of great interest to these visitors from overseas, and while they were there the cotton was in full bloom and the Negroes were busy picking. They also saw the cotton being ginned to separate the seeds from the flower. There

were from 75 to 80 Negroes on this plantation, and whole families used to go out picking on bloc; even the pickaninnyes used to help. They trail a long bag, which looks like a large bolster case, behind them into which they push each of the four or five pods of cotton which they pick from each flower. There was a dump for each family or individual Negro, if one was picking separately, and at the end of the day the owner of the plantation used 60 round and weigh each heap, the Negroes being paid 50 cents for every 100 pounds picked. As a good picker picks from 180 to 240 pounds in a day, this did not seem high pay, but it was learned that the Negroes got their houses free, they have no taxes to pay, while their food is provided for them, and most of the thrifty



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ones cultivate a small kitchen garden and perhaps raise hogs and chickens. Some of the Negroes even have from 20 to 25 acres of the plantation which they cultivate themselves, besides working on the plantation, and they are paid 50 per cent of the profits at the end of the year.

In talking about picking cotton, the story was told how several attempts had been made to invent a machine for picking cotton but without much success. One man had even tried to train monkeys to pick, but it required two men to watch three monkeys, the chief trouble being that the monkeys could not resist throwing the cotton at each other.

It has been said that to understand a people's point of view you must know something about their historical background. If these two visitors from overseas, when they went down south, had not known anything about the history of the southern states of America they would very soon have learnt about it, one side of it anyway. The past appears to be very real to many southerners and perhaps not being Americans, the people spoke freely in front of them. The Civil War and the Ku-Klux Klan are still constant topics of conversation. It was also rather a surprise to find that last year history had not been a compulsory subject in some of the schools though it was now, and what was more surprising to them was that the history, which was taught, was not the history of the United States but the history of North Carolina.

Southern hospitality is world famous, but these two visitors had no conception of what it meant until their visit south. It was not simply a matter of making them feel at home and seeing that they had a good time, but they felt that there was a genuineness and a depth to it, which made a great impression. Whatever impressions of the south they carried away with them, there is one which overtops all, and it is the great kindness of the southerners.

OIL PROSPECTING IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—While five applications have been made for the reward of £50,000, offered by the federal government for the discovery of oil in payable quantities in Australia, no definite indications of large deposits of oil have been made known. In Western Australia, 50 samples from the supposed oil region in Kimberley have been forwarded for analysis to the geological department, and the Minister for Mines, J. Scaddan, says that some of the analyses gave evidence of mineral oil similar to that found in Sumatra. It was hoped that further investigation might lead to the discovery of oil.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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FUTURE OF TRADE BOARDS IN BRITAIN

Exact Extent of Powers Will Soon Be Determined—Meanwhile Ratification of Many Wage Awards Is Held Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Next to unemployment, the question which is absorbing the attention of British Labor officials is that of the future of the trade boards. A determined agitation has been set on foot by a section of the employing class with the object of bringing about a complete abolition of the trade board scheme, while other employers, who do not press for abolition, urge that drastic reforms in the constitution of the boards are necessary so that there may be more elasticity in the wages awards. As a result of the influences brought to bear on the Ministry of Labor in recent months, an elaborate program for the extension of the boards has been held up, the ratification of wages awards by existing boards has been delayed, and finally Dr. Macnamara, the Minister, has announced that an inquiry into the whole question will be conducted soon by a committee presided over by Lord Cave, who was a member of the Coalition Government during the later stages of the war.

In order to understand the present position, and the importance of the question for Labor, it is necessary to recall the origin of the trade board movement and the newer ideas and purposes which underlay the development of the scheme as part of the Whitley Council program. The first board was established in 1909, after a strike of women workers in the chain-making and hollow-ware trades of Cradley Heath in the Midlands. The facts which were revealed about the wages of these workers shocked the public, and further inquiries led to the discovery of terrible conditions in various other industries. This gave rise to the agitation for the establishment of boards which should have power to fix wages so as to secure at least a subsistence standard for the workers who had no trade union power to rely upon.

Establishing Joint Councils

At first the government proceeded very slowly. The institution of the first boards was regarded as an experiment, and it was not until 1913 that the results were considered sufficiently proved to warrant a considerable extension of the scheme. Then came the Whitley Committee recommendations which aroused world-wide attention. It was pointed out in the report of this committee that joint industrial councils could only be established on a satisfactory basis in industries where both employers and employees were strongly organized and used to collective bargaining. Nevertheless the committee realized that it would be futile to attempt to secure industrial harmony by establishing Whitley Councils, if nothing were done to raise the standard of living of the host of unorganized workers in the miscellaneous trades which paid very low wages.

Consequently, they recommend a wide extension of the trade board scheme, so that virtually every trade for which a Whitley Council could not be set up might be brought within its scope, the argument being that as the conditions of the workers were improved, the tendency would be for trade union organization to be perfected, so that Whitley Councils might be set up. An act of Parliament passed in 1918 made this extension possible by conferring upon the Minister of Labor greater powers of initiative.

As a result there are now 43 trade boards in Great Britain and 19 in Ireland, and no fewer than 3,000,000 workers are engaged in the trades and industries covered by the boards. This will give some idea of the extent to which low wages existed in the United Kingdom. In very few cases do the wages fixed by the boards exceed £3 a week, and in many trades the amount is less than this. The standard of living of the majority of the workers affected has been substantially raised in consequence.

The need for further extension was acknowledged by the Minister of Labor after the armistice, and a special

investigation department of the Ministry was created. At the beginning of 1921 inquiries were being made by this staff into the conditions in no fewer than 40 miscellaneous trades when the agitation against the boards began to develop. Simultaneously came the call for economy in government departments, and the greater part of the staff was dismissed. Meanwhile the Ministry appointed a committee to report upon the trade boards question, and certain recommendations for the improvement of the administration were made.

These recommendations would have increased the authority and influence of the boards, but in view of the growing pressure for abolition or curtailment of the power of the boards the report was ignored. The two principal objections to the boards are that in times of trade depression they cause unemployment by preventing engagement of workers at lower wages, and that the process of wage fixing is not elastic enough to provide for variations in conditions.

The reply of the defenders of the boards is that if a trade cannot afford the wages fixed, the remedy is to be found in securing a modification through the board itself. They point out that the boards are composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employed, together with three or five specially qualified persons appointed by the Ministry of Labor and that a wage cannot be fixed definitely until the employers generally have had an opportunity of stating their objections to the Minister.

Employers Favor Wage-Fixing

As a matter of fact the employers' members of several of the boards have recently protested strongly against abolition, on the ground that good employers would once more be subject to the competition of sweated labor employed by unscrupulous traders. They say that the effect of the work of the boards has been to compel employers who relied entirely on cheap labor to improve the efficiency of their manufacturing methods, and that if the boards are abolished all this good work will be undone. The leaders of the women's trade unions, with Miss Margaret Bondfield at their head, are organizing a strenuous campaign in defense of the boards, and they have published some astonishing figures dealing with wages paid in trades which had been scheduled for the establishment of boards before the agitation against the scheme stopped its development.

In the sack and bag industry in London, for instance, women are being paid as low as from 11s. to 16s. a week, while good firms pay 30s. and over. A London blacking company pays women only 18s. 9d. for a 48½-hour week. At Letchworth, tapestry workers get 10s. to 12s. and at Hull, women in a boot polish factory receive 7d. an hour. Examples might be multiplied, and in the catering trade especially sweating is rife. The chief method by which wages have been brought to this low standard has been the closing down of a factory or works for a week or two, followed by an offer to re-engage a proportion of the workers at greatly reduced rates of pay.

The women's leaders are determined to fight hard before the committee of inquiry for the retention of the boards, and the membership of the committee inspires confidence that it will consider the question sympathetically. It includes Lord Weir, Dame Anderson (former Chief Woman Inspector of Factories), Dame Edith Lytton (a well-known social worker among women), E. L. Poulton (chairman of the Trade Union Congress), one or two other trade union secretaries, and well-known employers.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COMMODITY BOURSE
AS TRADE SOLUTION

British Manufacturer and Member of the Treasury Propose International Barter to Answer the Exchange Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The suggestion that, in order to meet the present difficulty of the collapse of foreign exchange, the system of international barter should be reestablished, was put forward recently in an interview by Mr. Arthur E. Beck, vice-chairman of the Midland Branch of the National Union of Manufacturers, and a member of the board of referees to the Treasury.

"The world today," he said, "needs British goods as much as it ever did, and we in this country need raw materials and food supplies from the rest of the world as much as at any time in our previous history. Other countries are fully able to produce what we want, and we are able to produce what they require. If the producers and consumers of this country could get into close touch with those of other countries, trade could be conducted by simple barter, and both be busy and prosperous."

What Cautions Commerce?

"With this need and this ability existing on both sides, what stands in the way? What artificial barrier exists which prevents a natural and mutual exchange? It will be the same of commercial and financial wisdom to permit the failure of the present substitute for simple goods exchange to destroy trade itself, to annihilate our industries and cause widespread unemployment in this country," he proceeded. "It appears better to revert to the principle of exchange of goods—altered and amplified to meet the conditions of today—rather than wait indefinitely or indeed any longer for the almost impossible recovery of that which after all is but a substitute."

"This will, on examination, be found to be not so difficult as at first appears," Mr. Beck pointed out. "It will require much courage and ability to accomplish and establish, but the need is so urgent and the value of success so great that it will justify the best and most experienced brains in the country being enlisted in carrying it out."

"My proposal is," he continued, "that the government should establish a board of exchange, not for the purpose of exchanging paper tokens of indebtedness of paper currency, but for the purpose of exchanging the commodities themselves between British producers and foreign consumers, and vice versa. This board would set up 'commodity bourses' in each foreign country. Samples of the goods which Britain could supply suitable to the requirements of each particular country would be exposed for sale in each bourse, and at the same time the needs of Britain which those countries could meet would be made known and those goods purchased."

Show Samples and Take Orders

"As a counterpart of these foreign 'commodity bourses' there would be established in each of the large towns and business centers in Britain similar bourses in which samples of foreign produce, together with quotations, would be exposed for sale and orders taken, while the needs of foreign countries would be made known and orders placed."

"Assume that I, as a steel tube manufacturer, had sent out to the Italian Bourse samples and quotations, and that an Italian firm had given through that Bourse an order for £10,000. That order is handed to me by the Birmingham Bourse. I execute the order, and on the presentation of the bill of lading to them, I receive a government credit for the amount. Assume also that as a result of samples and quotation in other bourses in Britain, two different firms order marble and fruit from Italy, amounting altogether to the same sum. When the tube arrives in Italy the buyers pay the 'commodity bourse' in Italian currency (the only money available to them). "It exists as a credit in the Bourse account in Italian money until the marble and fruit is dispatched to Britain, when in the same Italian currency (the only money useful to them) the suppliers are paid for the fruit and marble, and the transaction, so far as Italy is concerned, is complete. On the arrival of the marble and fruit in Britain, the money is collected from the purchasers in British money by the local bourses, and the advance of the £10,000 which the government made to me through the Birmingham Bourse is replaced, and both the Italian and the British transaction are then complete."

Purchases and Sales

"One objection may be urged," proceeded Mr. Beck, "and that is that our purchases would be limited by our sales—but is that an objection? Parity of exchange not only means solvency on both sides, but it secures that the amount of interference with employment in Britain by imports will be exactly counterbalanced by the amount of employment created in the manufacture of the articles to be exported. Another objection may be that we may require more from one country than she from us, and the reverse in another country, whilst our total exports and imports may still be of equal value. This condition necessitates what is known as a triangular balance. This is not difficult to transact in goods."

"There is another phase of this subject which, although only incidental is still very useful," Mr. Beck went on. "It is that the board of exchange would be able to take goods from

Germany which represent the reparation due to Britain, to put samples of these goods in the 'commodity bourses' in other countries and exchange German-made articles which, because of the interference with production and labor, it would be unwise to let come direct here, for goods and raw materials which do not displace labor but encourage it.

Review of Advantages

"These goods could be sold on their arrival in Britain by the government and the amount applied in the reduction of taxation, so that the German reparation, instead of being harmful to our commerce, would be productive of a double good in cheapening our food and lowering the weight of taxation home producers have to bear. It is not unlikely that our foreign trade might increase by this means to a size impossible without the advantages which exist in this suggestion in the furtherance of both sales and purchases."

"It is utterly useless," he concluded, "attempting to tinker with exchanges. It is absurd to cancel one debt in order that you may create another by sending goods. That is in effect simply giving our goods away. The artificiality of what is called international banking has failed us. It prevents the interchange of goods upon which our millions depend for living and food, and we must begin again."

DIVIDENDS

American Smelting-Refining, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 24.
American Locomotive, quarterly of 1 1/2% on common and 1 1/2% on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of December 12.
American Telephone Cable, quarterly of \$1.25, payable December 1 to stock of November 30.
Fairbanks Morse, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 18.
May Department Stores, quarterly of 2% on common, payable December 1 to holders of November 15.
Cabot Manufacturing, quarterly of \$2.50, payable November 15 to stock of November 3.
Lanston Monotype, quarterly of 1 1/2%, payable November 30 to stock of November 19.
Nyanza Mills, quarterly of \$2, payable November 15 to stock of November 3.
Merrimack Manufacturing, quarterly of 2% on common, payable December 1 to holders of November 1.
Great Lakes Dredge Dock, quarterly of 2%, payable November 15 on stock of November 3.

LONDON MARKETS
WELL MAINTAINED

LONDON, England.—Continental securities were unsettled on the stock exchange yesterday on the fresh collapse of the German mark. Generally the feeling throughout the city was confidence and the markets were well maintained. Trading, however, remained light and a number of brokers stayed away for over the week end. Front-taking brought about an easier undertone in the oil group. Shell Transport & Trading was 4 1/2%, Mexican Eagle 3 1/2% and Royal Dutch 3 1/2%.

The industrial list was irregular. Hudson's Bay was 5 1/2-11-15. New gains in the crude article stiffened rubber shares. Kaffirs were listless and without feature. Home rails were dull and unchanged. Dollar descriptions were steady but inactive. Some Argentine rails moved upward. The gilt-edged division was mixed but sentiment was cheerful. French loans wavered but were quiet.

BONDS FEATURE IN
NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Buying of bonds, especially United States Liberty and Victory issues, continued to feature the trading on the stock exchange yesterday, the demand for these securities being relatively far in excess of dealings in stocks, which had an irregular tendency. Oils, steels and equipment stocks were under pressure, selling being precipitated by call money's rise to 5 1/2 per cent. The ruling rate was 5 per cent. Sales totaled \$94,800 shares.

The market closed somewhat easier: American Can, 29 1/2, up 1/4; American Car & Foundry, 132 1/2, up 1/4; General Electric, 133 1/2, off 1/4; Mexican Petroleum, 105 1/2, off 1/4; Royal Dutch of New York, 47 1/2, off 1/4; Sears Roebuck, 67 1/2, off 1/4; Allied Chemical, 46 1/2, up 1/4.

MORE REDISCOUNT RATES CUT
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Boston, Minneapolis and Cleveland federal reserve banks have reduced their rediscount rates, so that all 12 have dropped their charges within a few days. The Boston rate drops from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent, while the Cleveland rate is cut to 5 per cent from 5 1/2. The Minneapolis rate drops from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent. The reductions are pointed to as milestones in the progress toward economic recovery and it is expected that the reductions will help production and the situation generally.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday, December 18.40, January 18.22, March 18.16, May 17.58, July-17.42. Spot quiet, middling 18.50.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Bank clearings yesterday totaled \$94,600,000, compared with \$103,900,424 a year ago.

PROBLEM OF WOOL
CONTROL DEBATED

Representatives of Every Branch of the Industry Meet at Melbourne to Consider the Operations of B. A. W. R. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Called together to discuss problems of wool control, particularly the operations of the British-Australian Wool Realization Association (Bawra), representatives of every branch of the Australian wool industry met in Melbourne in conference. Sir John Higgins, chairman of Bawra, analyzed the work of the association and eulogized its results. If the points made in this important address are accepted by the conference a continuance of the control system is assured.

Those opposed to Bawra have objected to the casting vote exercised by the chairman of Bawra in negotiations with selling brokers in regard to the fixing of quantities for auction and the deciding of minimum limits; the system of customs licensees is also opposed as an interference with the work of brokers. On the other hand, a large section of the wool interests, including prominent pastoralists, are not prepared to see Bawra abolished and a free market reverted to.

British Wool a Factor

Sir John Higgins held a strong card in the fact that 45 per cent of Bawra's business is on account of the wools owned by the British Government. If that government is dissatisfied with Bawra's management it has the right to revoke the agreement at any time. While Bawra is the owner of 744,500 bales of wool, it is also the agent for the sale of 1,467,950 bales owned by the British Government. If that government revoked the contract and created its own machinery for the sale of wool, then a new body with about 1,500,000 bales of wool would come on the market and carry out its task without consulting Australian growers or brokers. At present one bale of carryover, or Bawra wool, is sold to two bales of the current clip.

The huge responsibilities of Bawra may be gauged from the fact that on July 31 of this year Bawra had in hand 1,489,000 bales of Australian carryover wools and 720,000 bales of New Zealand, with Cape and other wools. The unsold balances of the 1920-21 clip estimated at: Australian 500,000 bales and New Zealand 200,000 bales. Allowing for Cape and other wools, the grand total of Bawra and unsold new clip was 3,109,000 bales. As the new 1921-22 clip is estimated at 2,400,000 bales (Australia 1,850,000, New Zealand 550,000), there is thus a total of about 5,500,000 bales. This does not include the quantities of British grown, South African or Argentine new clip wools. As against this, of course, quantities of Bawra and free wool have been sold in August and September. From April to September this year the association sold 763,845 bales of new clip Australian wool and 255,404 bales of Bawra (Australian) wool.

Deciding a Policy

As the Commonwealth regulations fixing a flat rate in connection with the sale of greasy wool come to an end in November, the problem before the conference in Melbourne was the formulation of a policy for the realization of Bawra wool in conjunction with "free" wool during the 1921-22 season. Although in dire need of raw products of other nations they have nothing to give in exchange and no practical scheme has yet been devised for financing purchasers.

"It would be most unfair," Bawra's chairman reminded the conference, "to sell any portion of the carryover wool on long terms of credit to countries which could utilize cheaper labor to turn the wool into manufactured articles and then place those articles on the markets in competition with similar articles manufactured in the British Empire, factories, where a manufacturer has to pay cash for his raw product, conduct operations under different industrial and social conditions, and pay higher wages."

The directorate of Bawra maintains that the ideas governing the March resolutions agreed upon by wool interests throughout the Commonwealth—the allocation of quantities of wool for monthly auction sales in Australia and England, and the fixation of reserves based upon cost of production—are sound and practical, whether viewed from commercial or financial standpoints, and have stood the tests of six months' operation under conditions unparalleled in the wool trade. The Australian Board of Bawra declares, through its chairman, that it will welcome any means whereby the effect of Commonwealth regulations can be secured without reference to the government by a binding agreement of wool growers and wool brokers for the allocation of quantities for monthly auction sales and the fixing of minimum reserves based upon cost of production. To such an agreement Bawra will readily and willingly become a party.

The Crossed Problem

Sir John Higgins declares that from the present statistical position and the demand for fine wools, the prospects for merino, including fine come-back, are good, and higher prices may be anticipated during the coming season. An improvement also in the demand and prices for fine crossbreeds is expected, but crossbreeds below 56's are in a very different position. "The undue accumulation of stocks of medium and coarse crossbreeds," says Sir John Higgins, "in spite of the special military demand in 1917-18, clearly proves a long-continued

change in the character of civilian demand, which still persists in face of the extraordinary cheapness of crossbreeds. The conclusion can scarcely be escaped from that the situation should be partly remedied by curtailing the growth of coarse wools and directing attention, wherever practicable, to increased production of finer wools. In the meantime no enlargement of demand results from cheapness, and Bawra retains the view that selling below official reserve limits means throwing away growers' money without any hope of getting rid of surplus wools any faster. The question of a satisfactory disposal of crossbred wool is most important to Australia. This class of wool is grown mainly by small graziers and farmers in districts often unsuitable for merino sheep."

ARMY WOOL SALE
IS SUCCESSFUL

Result of United States Government Auction Shows Fundamental Soundness of Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The fundamental soundness of the wool market was pretty thoroughly demonstrated in the government wool auction, held at the army supply base in South Boston Thursday when 7,000,000 pounds of wool of all grades and practically all descriptions were offered for sale. The desire for wool is illustrated primarily by the fact that less than 3 per cent, slightly over 200,000 pounds, was withdrawn. In the second place, prices are estimated to have advanced anywhere from 1/4 to 10 per cent on the average, while in rare instances comparisons showed that advances of some 25 per cent were made over the October sale, although, of course, the latter advances were on low wools, where the advance in terms of cents would be small and so not typical of the sale as a whole. The wools, moreover, were well distributed, dealers being the chief buyers, although the mills were fairly represented, from the largest to the smallest.

The largest buyer at the sale was William W. Wood of Philadelphia, who bought freely of greasy and scoured wools, taking all 940,000 pounds, while the Kenneth Hutchins Company of Boston was the second largest buyer, taking 757,000 pounds, of which 349,000 pounds was scoured wool, being the largest individual purchase of scoured made at the sale. A surprising feature of the sale was the heavy withdrawal of Australian wools, relatively, although the answer lies in the fact that the government reserve limits were unduly high for these wools, rather than in any lack of interest on the part of the trade. The strength of the sale, it should be added, is emphasized all the more because of the fact that the government offerings now are of a very ordinary and even nondescript character.

Some interesting comparisons are furnished as follows:
Bahia Blanca, bulk French combing, topmaking style, irregular stapled, 53-60s, slightly faulty, brought 21 and 22 cents, or 48 to 50 cents, clean basis, compared with 20 cents at the October sale; Punta Arenas and Santa Cruz combing, 55-60s, bulk 55s, good lot, brought 21 cents, against 20 cents last sale, or 41 cents clean basis; Punta Arenas combing, 46-50s, brought 18 1/2 cents, or 30 cents clean, compared with 15 1/2 cents a month ago; Patagonia combing, 46s, brought 17 1/2 cents, contrasted with 13 1/2 cents in October, or 29 cents clean basis; South American bulk, 46s, some stained and low locks (scoured), brought 29 cents, against 27 1/2 cents in September and 28 1/2 and 30 cents in October.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
	Fri.	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.33 1/2	\$3.34 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0738 1/2	.0737 1/2	.1940
France (Belgian)	.0716 1/2	.0715 1/2	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1825	.1820	.1930
Italy	.0408 1/2	.0409 1/2	.1930
Guineas	.3462	.3460	.4020
German marks	.0042 1/2	.0047	.2380
Canadian dollar	.92 1/2	.92 1/2	.92 1/2
Argentine pesos	.3192	.3225	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0415	.0445	.1930
Pesetas	.1350	.1352	.1932
Swedish kronor	.2310	.2298	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1285	.1287	.2680
Danish kroner	.1860	.1851	.2680

CONFERENCE IN MEXICO
MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Several New York bankers have arrived here for financial conferences with Secretary of the Treasury de la Huerta, and others are coming from England and France. A representative of Speyer & Co. left for New York recently after consulting Treasury officials on the Mexican railway debate.

Relative to the report that the Canadian Government is entering the market for a loan of about \$300,000,000, bankers in touch with the situation are of the opinion that, while Canada needs funds, it does not appear practicable to float an issue of such magnitude at the present time. It is believed in some circles that a loan of

MARKET FOR BONDS
ACTIVE AND STRONG

Decided Upward Movement of the Past Week Was Largely Result of the Lower Federal Reserve Rediscount Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York.—Demand from many sources and increased buying by institutions resulted in considerable activity in the bond market during the past week. Price changes for the most part were decidedly upward and many issues registered substantial advances. Practically all classes of bonds shared in the upward movement, the announcement of lower federal reserve rediscount rates having a particularly buoyant effect. Some bond dealers say that the transactions during the last few days, and particularly on Thursday, were the largest and most important ever recorded in the history of Wall Street.

The volume of new bond offerings continues light, while there is a great demand so that new issues are readily absorbed. An example of the buying power of the public is shown in the success of the United States Treasury Department's issue of \$200,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, subscriptions to which totaled \$231,487,500. The increasing demand for bonds is taken by bankers as forecasting a broadening investment market, besides encouraging new issues and aiding toward an upward adjustment in those outstanding. The average of bond prices has reached the highest level since January, 1920.

Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from the day previous and a year ago, follow:

	Thurs.	Changes from
	Wed. Yr. ago	
10 highest grade rails	80.49	+32 -2.08
10 second grade rails	78.14	+47 -2.12
10 public utility bonds	77.02	+43 -2.38
10 industrial bonds	86.94	+33 -2.00
Combined average	80.42	+51 -1.87

Railroad Group Strong
The railroad group, particularly, has shown strength lately and is one of the leaders in the current upward movement. Several railroad securities reached new high levels for the year during the week. United States Liberty bonds are continuing their encouraging strength of the past few weeks and one new high record is being established after another, Victory bonds touching par.

Bonds of other governments also developed activity and pronounced strength, United Kingdom issues being the most encouraging feature. This was largely due to the prompt payment by Great Britain of the funds borrowed in this market in 1918. The only conspicuous weakness was displayed by Chinese bonds, resulting from China's default on the \$5,500,000 due November 1.

The municipal bond market remains surprisingly firm considering the large amount of new issues being offered. Securities of this character put on the market during the 10 months ending with October 31, 1921, amounted to \$346,504,868, according to the Bond Buyer. During October alone \$108,076,143 worth of bonds was offered.

Public utility bonds have shown great strength lately, and are likely to take a lead in the upward movement of bond prices, as the decline in prices of commodities and labor is reflected in improvement in the earning power of these companies.

The Republic of Chile floated a very successful issue during the week, her offering of \$10,500,000 25-year 8 per cent bonds being quickly oversubscribed. According to a report from London the British Government's local loan £2,000,000 3 per cent bond issue, offered at 52, was quickly oversubscribed Wednesday, and at the end of the day the bonds were selling at a 1/4 premium. It is understood in London that a British East African loan of £5,000,000, bearing 6 per cent interest, is being underwritten at 95.

Canadian Financing
Relative to the report that the Canadian Government is entering the market for a loan of about \$300,000,000, bankers in touch with the situation are of the opinion that, while Canada needs funds, it does not appear practicable to float an issue of such magnitude at the present time. It is believed in some circles that a loan of

about \$50,000,000 would be more profitable. The Manitoba Power Company, Ltd., offering of \$3,000,000 first mortgage 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, series A, was substantially oversubscribed, according to an announcement by Kiesel, Kinnicut & Co., managers of the offering syndicate. J. P. Morgan & Co. has sold \$5,655,000 of the Southern Railway Company's consolidated 5s, to yield about 5.90 per cent. This is the first new railway bond offering for several weeks.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The finance committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has decided against further taxation for the next year and recommends the issue of 1,500,000,000 francs treasury bonds to make good the discrepancy in the ordinary budget for 1922.

Letters have been sent by the Massachusetts Bank Commissioner to stockholders of the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company of Boston ordering them to pay assessments of 100 per cent of par value of stock held by them the proceeds to be used in paying claims of depositors.

The conclusion of an agreement between the acting Minister of Finance of China and a group of British merchants for the establishment of an Anglo-Chinese Bank is announced in the London and China Telegraph. The capital is reported to have been fixed at £3,000,000, and it has been provided that the British merchants shall advance loans to the Chinese at an annual interest rate of 8 per cent. The bank is to have the right to issue bank notes and to act as an agent for government bonds and loans, for which the Chinese group shall be responsible.

Coal production in Polish fields during the last three months has been between 85 and 90 per cent of the pre-war average. Poland, it is said, has been receiving only one-half of the quantity of Upper Silesia coal authorized by the Reparations Committee.

During October 634 new companies, with aggregate capital of \$503,394,000, were chartered in the United States.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Nov.	Oct.
U. S. Lib 3 1/2%.....	92.80	92.44
U. S. Lib 1st 4s.....	92.90	92.10
U. S. Lib 2d 4s.....	92.90	92.10
U. S. Lib 1st 4 1/2%.....	94.14	93.28
U. S. Lib 2d 4 1/2%.....	94.38	92.76
U. S. Lib 3d 4 1/2%.....	95.55	95.00
U. S. Lib 4th 4 1/2%.....	94.42	93.08
U. S. Vic 3 1/2%.....	92.92	92.60
Dom. of Can. 10-yr notes, 1929.....	98.94	98.50
Argentine 5s, 1909.....	76 1/2	76 1/2
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925.....	95 1/2	95 1/2
Belgium external 7 1/2s, 1945.....	105	103 1/2
Belgium external 8s, 1941.....	102 1/2	100 1/2
Brazil 5s, 1941.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro 8s, 1946.....	97 1/2	97 1/2
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936.....	101	99 1/2
Chile external 8s, 1925.....	98 1/2	98 1/2
Chile external 8s, 1941.....	100 1/2	99 1/2
Chile 5s, 1941.....	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chinese 5s, 1921.....	41 1/2	47
Danish 4 1/2% ex. A, 1948.....	105 1/2	105 1/2
Danish 5s, 1948.....	95 1/2	95 1/2
Denmark 8s, 1945.....	106	104
Denmark, Copenhagen 5 1/2s, 1944.....	84 1/2	82
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1925.....	94 1/2	94 1/2
Dom. of Canada 10-yr notes, 1929.....	98 1/2	98 1/2
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921.....	93 1/2	93 1/2
French Gov 7 1/2s, 1941.....	96 1/2	94 1/2
French Gov 8s, 1946.....	101 1/2	100
France, Bordeaux 6s, 1934.....	86 1/2	86 1/2
Italian 5 1/2s, Ser. A, 1925.....	91 1/2	91 1/2
Japan 1st 4 1/2s, 1925.....	85 1/2	85 1/2
Japan 4s, 1921.....	69 1/2	69 1/2
Mexico 5s, 1948.....	36	36 1/2
Mexico 5s, 1948.....	49 1/2	49 1/2
Norway 8s, 1940.....	106 1/2	104 1/2
Norway, Bergen 8s, 1945.....	104	102
Norway, Christiania 8s, 1945.....	105 1/2	105 1/2
Queensland 7s, 1941.....	102 1/2	102 1/2
Sweden 6s, 1939.....	96 1/2	93 1/2
Switzerland 8s, 1940.....	109	105
Switzerland, Bern 8s, 1945.....	107	105
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945.....	106 1/2	106 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 5 1/2s, 1925.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 5 1/2s, 1925.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. K. of G. Brit 5 1/2s, 1925.....	99 1/2	99 1/2
Uruguay 8s, 1946.....	101	99 1/2

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Upturns were registered in the wheat market yesterday and prices closed almost 2 points higher, with December at 1.01 and May at 1.06. Estimates that 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels had been sent to the seaboard and were still to be shipped led to the rally. Corn also advanced somewhat, December delivery closing at 45 1/2 and May at 51 1/2. December pork 73 1/2, May 78 1/2, January pork 15.00, November lard 9.50, January lard 9.90, March lard 9.15, May lard 9.35, January ribs 7.60, May ribs 7.90.

FRENCH CANAL PLAN
OF ECONOMIC VALUE

Waterway Development Is a Part of the Transportation Program That Will Cost More Than 30,000,000,000 Francs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The transformation and the amelioration of the navigable routes in France have been carried a stage further. Yves Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, has obtained the signature of the President to two great projects which will increase the use of the waterways. These projects form a part of a larger program for improvement of roads, ports, railroads, hydraulic works, and the better distribution of electric power. There is to be spent on this program over 30,000,000,000 francs during the next 15 years.

The first of these projects relates to the canal from the Marne to the Rhine, the canal from the Sarre coal fields, and the canalization of the Moselle between Metz and Thionville. The canal from the Marne to the Rhine can at present transport at the maximum 8,000,000 tons a year—that is to say, 1,500,000 tons in each direction. This figure is far below the needs of the day in consequence of the traffic from Alsace and Lorraine and the carrying of the coal of the Sarre and of the Ruhr. In view of the increased traffic needs it is held that facilities must be given for the transport of at least six, and if possible, eight million tons on this series of canals and rivers.

The canalization of the Moselle is a work which it is claimed would long ago have been executed by France had not the territory of Als

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOOD MATERIAL
OUT FOR IRELAND

Majority of Last Season's Members Will Again Be Available to Represent Irish Rugby Football for This Season

IRELAND'S INTERNATIONAL RUGBY DATES FOR 1922
February 11—England at Dublin.
February 22—Scotland at Edinburgh.
March 11—Wales at Swansea.
April 8—France at Dublin.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—It is difficult, at so early a stage, to say how the Irish Rugby football season of 1921-22 is likely to work out, but there appears to be no lack of good material, some of it rather above the average. The selection of a representative team will, of course, be the chief consideration, and it is hoped that the national side will meet with more success against England, Scotland, Wales and France than it did last season, when it finished bottom in the international tournament standing. In addition to the above list of international fixtures, a trial game, to facilitate the selection of players for the Irish fifteen, will be held on January 28, 1922. Also, there will be the Leinster interprovincial trial on January 4, followed by three matches, Ulster vs. Leinster, Leinster vs. Munster, and Ulster vs. Munster, on January 14, 20 and 21, respectively.

Reports from the clubs seem to indicate that the majority of last season's members will be again available, and this fact, together with the large number of recruits, makes for optimism. Owing to the late start of term, both Dublin and the National universities will be the last rugger sides to get going. Dublin has had a few practice games already, but the National men did not begin so early. Last season, Dublin University was a disappointing side for the first three months, but afterward improved, coming through with cup ties in brilliant fashion, and finishing National in the final by 5 points to 0. This season, Dublin should be in a position to field another strong side, as only four of last season's men are unavailable and there is any amount of new talent. Two men well spoken of are E. N. Guise-Brown and R. C. Munns, both of whom showed considerable promise in the junior interprovincial games last season. In addition, a number of students have returned from outside clubs.

The form of the National University men is rather an unknown quantity, but it is said that they will again have the services of 12 of last year's team, the three losses being among the forwards. Lansdowne are looking forward to a particularly good season. Under W. E. Crawford, the fullback in Ireland's 1920-21 team, they are taking things seriously, and promise to turn out a very good club side. The loss of the two South Africans, S. de Villiers and D. D. Morton, both of whom have returned home, is to be regretted, but the gaps will not be hard to fill if the new talent said to be available comes up to expectation. The three-quarter line will include J. Kilgour, who was capped for Scotland last year, and the base of the scrum should be much strengthened by the inclusion of James Smith, formerly of the Instonians. Also, it is said that the brothers, J. T. and H. Bell, who played for Clontarf last season, may be seen in the Lansdowne ranks.

The Wanderers will this season have T. G. Wallis in charge, and should turn out quite a sound team. N. G. Tipping, the Trinity three-quarter, who did so well a couple of years back, will play, and Joseph Bell and D. Sanderson, who learned his football at St. Andrews, should make a useful pair of "halves." The Clontarf men are faced with a certain amount of team building, due to a number of defections, but they have some promising juniors to draw upon, so that the task should not be too difficult. They are looking forward to a good season under the captaincy of H. T. Cormac, one of last season's caps.

The Monkstown team has suffered losses, but there are said to be some likely recruits, so that a fair side may be looked for. Old Wesley, Blackrock College, Palmerston and Old Belvedere will have practically the same fifteens as last season, a remark which also applies to Beehive Rangers, who, however, will be without Milley and P. J. Roddy. The Rangers have arranged a South of Ireland tour with both Cork Constitution and University College, Cork, which, it is to be hoped, will bring about the revival of southern football after its long lapse. In this connection, it is encouraging to note that the Kilkenny club has restarted this year, and hopes to run a full season's list of fixtures. Owing to prevailing circumstances, South of Ireland rugby has been practically non-existent for several seasons, and its promised revival will be heartily welcomed.

HOWARTH TAKES
THE LEADERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—T. Howarth of Leeds United managed to leave James Baughop, Bradford, and Brough Fletcher, Barnsley, with whom he had for some while shared the first place in the list of goal-scoring in the second division of the English Association

League, on October 15, the one goal he scored on that date being sufficient to lift him clear. James Trotter of Bury, who had scored four goals in one game on the previous Saturday, found the net twice on October 15, and this brought him to the seventh position with a total of 6. J. Moore of Derby scored two goals on the date under consideration. The list:

Player and Club	Goals
T. Howarth, Leeds United	9
James Baughop, Bradford	8
Brough Fletcher, Barnsley	8
J. Moore, Derby County	7
Bernard Travers, Fulham	7
James Broad, Stoke	7
C. W. Flood, Hull City	6
D. Brown, Notts County	6
J. R. Spavin, Notts Forest	6
S. G. Puddfoot, West Ham United	6
J. D. Hamerton, Barnsley	6
James Trotter, Bury	6
Donald Cook, Fulham	5
G. Edmonds, Wolverhampton Wanderers	5
W. Tinsley, Notts Forest	5
J. Connor, Crystal Palace	5
W. Patterson, Derby County	5
M. Morgan, Coventry City	4
Frank Burrill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	4
Daniel Shea, Fulham	4
J. Harris, Bristol City	4
John Hampton, Port Vale	4
R. E. Firth, Port Vale	4
J. Patterson, Leicester City	4
W. D. Smith, Notts County	4
J. C. Wilcox, Bristol City	4
C. Rennox, Clapton Orient	4
W. R. Winscott, Barnsley	4
J. Watson, West Ham United	4

FRENCH REGIONAL
RUGBY FOOTBALL

Championship Matches Take Place on October 16—Best-Known Teams Win Easily

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Their approach having been heralded by countless "friendly" games, the French regional Rugby football championships came upon the scene for the first time this season on October 16. As is usual in the early part of a football campaign, the best-known teams had, in most cases, little difficulty in winning, and in one or two games rattled up impressive scores against their opponents. Such was the case in the game in the Parisian district, between the Racing Club de France and the Club Athlétique du XIV. The Racing men played according to their best tradition, and won by 45 points to 0. This was the biggest win of the day in the Paris championship, the next highest scoring game being that in which the Club Athlétique de la Société Générale defeated the Association Sportive des Postes et Télégraphes by 39 to 0. The C. A. S. G. is likely to prove a very powerful this season, both as regards Rugby and Association football.

One of the best games in Paris on October 16 was Olympique versus Sporting Club de Versailles. The visitors played a plucky and hard game, but they met rather more than their match, and the Olympique side won by 12 points to 0. The Sporting Club Universitaire de France and the Association Sportive Française enjoyed a hard match before the former won through by 11 clear points. The Stade Français was opposed to the Union Athlétique Interarmées. This was the only game in which both sides scored, the result being a 21 to 3 victory for the Stade Français. The Paris Universitaire Club versus Association Sportive de la Seine game turned out rather one-sided, the former winning by 32 points to 0.

In the Côte d'Argent district there were two very closely contested matches, in which Stade Athlétique Bordelais defeated Union Sportive Toulonnaise by 6 to 3, and the Club Athlétique Béglais beat Union Athlétique de Libourne by 3 to 0. It was expected that, in last season's form, the winners would gain victories by a far greater margin. The Pyrénées region was the scene of two matches differing widely as regards the closeness of play. The Stade Toulonnaise team was in great form against the Stade St. Gaudens, and won, without much difficulty, by 21 to 0. Toulouse Olympic Etudiants Club, on the other hand, had no such light task against Union Sportive Castres. In this game, the rival teams were so evenly matched that the result was in doubt until the final whistle, the Toulouse men winning by 3 to 0.

Several clubs, including the present champion team of France, the Association Sportive de Perpignan, were not participating in championship games on October 16. The Perpignan men took the field against the Union Sportive de Montauban, and confirmed previous form by winning, 25 to 3. The form shown by Section Paloise in its game against the Association Sportive de Midi was a revelation. The association put up a strong resistance, but was finally defeated by 24 points to 4. Stade Océaniste Tarbais and Union Sportive de Dax participated in club games. The former defeated Stade Bordelais by 6 to 0, after much give and take play, and the latter disposed of the Football Club d'Auch by 16 to 10.

SCOTTISH LADY SWIMMER WINS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENOCK, Scotland.—Miss Jeanie Veitch of the Edinburgh Hibernian Club, recently won the newly instituted ladies' graceful swimming championship of Scotland, held at Greenock. Eighteen ladies competed. Miss Veitch obtained 12½ points; Miss I. J. Gray, Hamilton, who was second, secured 12 points; and Mrs. S. Dunnett, Dumfries, third, was awarded 11½ points. So close was the contest that only three points separated the first and last competitor.

NO SURPRISES IN
SWISS FOOTBALL

Cantonal's Win Over Etoile Increases Interest in Western Switzerland Competition

SWISS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDINGS (To October 9 inclusive)

WESTERN SWITZERLAND			
Team	W.	D.	L.
Geneva	3	0	0
Montreux	2	1	0
Lausanne	1	1	0
Fribourg	0	3	0
CENTRAL SWITZERLAND			
Team	W.	D.	L.
Lucerne	3	0	0
Bienne	1	0	2
Young Boys	1	1	3
Aarau	0	0	3
Norfolch	1	1	2
Berne	1	2	0
Bâle	0	1	1
Old Boys	0	1	1
EASTERN SWITZERLAND			
Team	W.	D.	L.
Blue Star	2	0	0
Grasshoppers	2	1	0
W. Debi, Notts County	1	0	1
Saint-Gall	1	1	1
Brühl	1	1	1
Neuchâtel	1	2	0
Winterthur	0	2	1
Young Fellows	0	2	0

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The games in the Swiss Association football championships on October 9 brought no big surprises in any of the three regions. The Cantonal team made its entry into the lists with a win over Etoile, which served to increase the interest of the competition in western Switzerland. Apart from the 3-to-2 victory of Montreux over Lausanne, the results in this district were much as expected. The Servette team defeated Chaux-de-Fonds by 1 to 0, by reason of its superior combination, while the Cantonal men owed their 2-to-1 victory largely to their superiority in speed. The Fribourg men, playing at Geneva, was distinctly below usual form, and Geneva had a comparatively light task in winning by 4 to 0.

In Central Switzerland the men of Aarau played their third match and registered their third draw, dividing the league points with Young Boys as they had already done with Old Boys and Bienne. The score in this game was 1 to 1. Bienne, after two draws, gained a win over Berne by 2 to 1. Grasshoppers, the champion team of last season in Eastern Switzerland, showed signs of finding their true form. Nevertheless, their winning goal was not marked until close to the end of the game against Winterthur, the latter losing by the odd tally of five. Blue Stars gained their third victory in three games, beating Neuchâtel by 1 to 0. The latter, however, should, on present form, soon find a better place in the standing. The match between the Brühl and St. Gall teams was very close. St. Gall had the advantage at the start, and at half time was leading by 2 to 0. Brühl, however, equalized. Then St. Gall scored again, and Brühl again equalized, the game ending, to the great satisfaction of a large attendance of spectators, in a draw of 3 to 3.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS
BIG NEW BOATHOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—With impressive exercises, the new \$50,000 boathouse of the University of Pennsylvania was formally dedicated in Fairmount Park this week. One of the features was the annual fall race in which Capt. E. P. Mitchell '22 stroked his eight to a victory over four rival shells. The race was held over a course of three-eighths of a mile, and Mitchell's crew won by less than a length from Matteson's eight in 1m. 16s.

More than 400 past and present Red and Blue oarsmen turned out, one of the principal speakers being E. R. Morris, a former member of the university board of trustees and the first treasurer of the old University Boathouse and identified with rowing in his college days.

DARTMOUTH HAS
A STRONG SQUAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—With the quadrangular meet against Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University and the big intercollegiate championship race as the two remaining events on the Dartmouth College cross-country schedule for this fall, Head Coach H. L. Hillman is putting his varsity candidates through some strenuous training just now. The quadrangular meet will be held over the Tarr Cortland Park course at New York City next Saturday while the intercollegiate race will be held over the same course Monday, November 21.

When the candidates were called out for their first training of the season prospects were fairly bright for a strong team. A. J. Coakley '22, the best man on last year's team, was not in shape to start training with the opening of college; but he has now reached championship form as evidenced by his showing against Middlebury College when he covered the 4½-mile course in 26m. 5s., and a week ago, today finished tenth in the Syracuse University invitation run, covering the 4½-mile course in 23m. 26s., less than a minute behind the winner.

After a little preliminary practice, in which no racing or timing was held, Coach Hillman divided his varsity squad into two teams. The first squad was made up of Capt. V. A. Shem '22, L. A. Sherburne '22, D. H. Forbush '22, Robert Whittingill '23, J. S. Perkins '22, J. G. Young '23, W. B. Nacro '24, Edward Winsor '24, C. F. H. Crathern '22 and J. R. Doe '24. Of these men Sherburne and Crathern were the only letter men. Young and Sherburne, next to Coakley, have proved to be the best runners on the team, as they have finished close together in the two meets already held. Sherburne leading against Middlebury with Young ahead in the Syracuse meet. There is little to choose between them and, in fact,

they are both almost as fast as Coakley over a 4½-mile course. While Dartmouth hardly expects to defeat the wonderful team which is representing Cornell this fall, the Green expects to hold its own with any other college.



Capt. J. S. Keck '22, Princeton varsity football team

The freshman team also is developing good form and is showing considerable ability in the long runs as a squad, although very little is actually known about the individual members comprising the group. Only two have shown up conspicuously, and their records seem to point to the fact that they are somewhat faster than the other men. These runners are L. H. Brenton of Detroit, Michigan, and Paul Jerman, a transfer from Columbia University. Other freshman runners who have shown rather more than the average ability are L. P. Burgess, R. C. Copeland, D. C. Farnham, T. F. McLaughan, R. E. Pike, I. E. Rogers, F. T. Osgood, H. B. Crawford, and R. C. Sawyer.

BUCHAN LEADS
BY FOUR GOALS

Sunderland Captain Scores Two More in First Division of Football League on October 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—C. M. Buchan, the captain of the Sunderland Association football team, scored yet another two goals in the first division of the English Association Football League on October 15, this being the fifth occasion upon which he had found the net twice in one match. With a total of 12, he was four goals ahead of W. T. Roberts of Preston North End, who did not improve upon his aggregate. Besides Buchan, two other players scored twice on the date mentioned—James Gill of Cardiff City and Frank Kelly, Blackburn Rovers. Robert Kelly, the clever Birmlynside forward, was one of the few leading goal-scoring to advance his position in the list, and was only one goal inferior to his colleague, Joseph Anderson. The list:

Player and Club	Goals
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	12
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	8
Andrew Wilson, Middlesbrough	7
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	7
J. Elkes, Birmingham	6
D. B. N. Jack, Bolton Wanderers	6
H. A. White, The Arsenal	6
H. Johnson, Sheffield United	6
Stanley Davies, Everton	6
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	5
Horace Barnes, Manchester City	5
J. Macdonald, Newcastle United	5
Nell Harris, Newcastle United	5
J. C. Whitehouse, Birmingham	5
B. Cross, Burnley	5
Emmett Kelly, Cardiff City	5
W. Hibbert, Bradford City	5
R. Forsyth, Liverpool	5
Andrew Young, Aston Villa	4
Thomas Brown, Manchester City	4
J. G. Cook, Chelsea	4
P. Matthews, Liverpool	4
P. B. Holland, Blackburn Rovers	4
J. Spence, Manchester United	4
R. Butler, Oldham Athletic	4
S. H. Pazzackerley, Everton	4
J. H. Dimmock, Tottenham Hotspur	4
Robert Blood, West Bromwich Albion	4

PRINCETON TEAM
IS STILL UNTRIED

Absence From Lineup of Two Star Players Has Been Big Handicap in the Development of the Varsity Football Eleven

HARVARD-PRINCETON VICTORS

1877—Harvard, 1 goal, 2 touchdowns.
Princeton, 1 touchdown.
1878—Princeton, 1 touchdown.
Harvard 0.
1879—Princeton, 1 goal, Harvard 0.
1880—Princeton, 2 goals, 3 touchdowns.
Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown.
1881—Princeton, 1 safety.
Harvard, 1 safety.
1882—Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown.
Princeton, 1 goal.
1883—Princeton 24, Harvard 7.
1884—Princeton 34, Harvard 6.



Capt. J. S. Keck '22, Princeton varsity football team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRINCETON, New Jersey.—Princeton and Harvard met this afternoon in the Palmer Stadium in the first of the "Big Three" championship football games for the season of 1921. Both teams have been defeated this fall, Princeton twice by the United States Naval Academy, 13 to 0, and by the University of Chicago, 9 to 0, while Harvard lost to Center College, 6 to 0, in each case the losing teams were not represented by all of their first-string men so that today's game will probably develop better football than has been shown by either of the contestants in any previous game.

When the Princeton candidates were called out for their first practice of the season, the prospects for a championship eleven were considered very bright, as Coach W. W. Roper had a wealth of veteran material of very high class with which to work; but as the season advanced the material did not develop as expected and inability of one or two of the best players to get into the lineup all the time served as a tremendous handicap.

D. B. Lourie '22, who was picked as All-American quarterback last year and around whom Coach Roper planned to build his eleven this fall, has been out of the lineup for about a month and the result is that up to the present time Princeton has not done its best work. Lourie will start the game today and followers of the Orange and Black are depending upon him to raise the Tigers' standard of play. M. H. Garrity '22, the next best back on the Princeton team, has also been out of the lineup much this fall; but he is now back in his regular position.

The rest of the backfield is made up of R. C. Gilroy '23 and J. B. Cleaves '23. Gilroy was the regular right half-back last fall and is a splendid line-bucker as well as defensive back. Cleaves was a substitute half-back last fall. Garrity is a good all-round back, while Lourie, in addition to being a fine field general, can punt or throw a forward pass and is a splendid open-field runner. This gives the Tigers a fine all-round backfield, with three of the players veterans.

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While the substitute backs are not up to the standard of the four mentioned above, there are one or two very good players among them. The leading candidate for substitute quarter to Lourie is Garrity. With these two men out of the lineup, there seems to be no one who can get the team to running up to its best form. W. S. MacPhee '22, Paul Euler '23, and Robert Stinson '23 have all been given a tryout at quarter, but no one of them has been successful.

For the halfback and fullback positions the leading substitutes are W. B. Owen '23, K. B. Smith '24, H. G. Turner '24, S. H. Thompson '22, and H. van Gerbig '24. Smith is a splendid field-goal kicker and may be used for that purpose. Van Gerbig is a fairly consistent ground gainer and good punter, and Thompson a good line plunger.

When it comes to the line position Princeton has a set of forwards from tackle to tackle who should hold their own with the best on the college gridiron. With the graduation of H. A. Callahan last spring, Coach Roper was forced to find a new center and in Albert Wittmer Jr. '22 he has developed one of the very best. As a defensive back last fall Wittmer was a star and, playing a roving center on the defensive this fall, he has been the chief stumbling block to opposing rushers. His passing is not of the best, but in every other department he ranks high. W. L. Morgan '22 and L. W. Lipscomb '22 appear to have the call for the two guard positions. Morgan was a substitute guard in 1919. H. P. Baker '22, substitute end in 1919, is also a candidate for guard, and Coach Roper may decide to start him in place of Lipscomb. No matter which of the three starts, all three are certain to get into the game. Lipscomb and D. W. Griffin '23, another guard, have been substituting at center as well as at guard. Other candidates for the guard positions are F. E. Burke '23, A. M. Carey '22, J. B. Cralle '24, M. R. Everett '22, H. B. Paschall '24, and F. P. Taylor '24.

For tackles Princeton has two veterans who will easily rank among the best of the year. Capt. J. S. Keck '22 was an all-American tackle last fall and rated as the best in the country. He has not been playing quite as strong a game this year as last, but is expected to be at his best today. R. P. Hooper Jr. '22, is the other tackle. He played in the big games last year and although not the equal of Keck, he is a fine tackle. Substitute tackles are very scarce this year. J. W. Johnson '23, W. M. Millard '24 and J. T. Snyder '23 being the best available.

For the two end positions Edward Stinson Jr. '23 and T. B. Snively '23 have the call. Stinson played at end last year and is a reliable player, hard to circle and fast down the field under punts. Snively played on the 1919 Annapolis eleven and is a fine player. For substitutes there are H. Tyson '24, from last year's freshman team; H. K. Gray '23, F. E. Rutan '23 and C. J. Scott '24.

Taken as a whole the team appears to be the equal of the 1920 eleven in every position but the ends and is also a little below the standard in punting and field-goal kicking.

WISCONSIN ELECTS CEASER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wisconsin.—C. F. Ceaser '22 was elected captain of this year's University of Wisconsin basketball team at a meeting held here Wednesday night. Ceaser is a hard consistent player of two years' experience on the Badger five. His home is at Boise, Idaho.

GRIFFIN TRACK CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Oklahoma.—Byran Griffin '22 was elected captain of the University of Oklahoma track and field squad for the 1922 season Thursday. Griffin is a dash man who has represented Oklahoma since 1919 and carried off honors in almost every meet he has participated in since that date.

MAINE ELECTS HERRICK

ORONO, Maine.—University of Maine has elected W. K. Herrick '23, of Brewer, Maine, captain of the varsity track team. He is also captain of the varsity cross-country team.

INDIANA LACKS
EXPERIENCED MEN

Failure of Expected Stars to Return to University Has Been a Big Handicap in Developing Cross-Country Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana.—Although handicapped by not having some expected star runners back in college this year, Indiana University's cross-country team promises to be a leading contender for state and intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association honors. This is the hope entertained by Coach Lester Noll, who last year turned out a successful team at the Battle Creek (Michigan) High School.

There has been a surprise in the quality of new candidates who have turned out for the long-distance runs which Coach Noll puts his aspirants through daily. The university has made arrangements to back this branch of sport more liberally this year, with the result that greater student interest has been shown.

Crimson runners available this year are more or less unknown, but with Capt. Hardy Shirley '23 leading the team, Indiana hopes to finish well. Captain Shirley was high-point man in several Conference meets last year. With U. D. Cheney '23 as a running mate, Shirley should be able to keep the Hoosiers well up among the winners.

W. D. Griffith '23, although competing in few meets last year, has had enough previous experience to make him valuable to the team. P. H. Ritterskamp '24, running his first year on the team, is showing creditable form and speed. Nord Pfeiffer '24, who in the Garfield High School at Terre Haute, Indiana, was a star hurdler, will be expected to keep up his record while running for Indiana.

First places in track meets at the Fort Wayne (Indiana) High School, were recorded consistently by P. L. Bruck '24. While a freshman here he made the varsity runners extend themselves to finish ahead of him. He is counted on as a mainstay of the Hoosier team.

Plans for the "Big Ten" Conference cross-country meet, to be held here November 19, the day of the Indiana-Purdue football game, are progressing rapidly, according to the authorities in charge of the event.

All 10 Conference colleges and probably five others, including Iowa State College, leaders of the Missouri Valley Conference, will send teams, according to notifications received here. A committee of 10, composed of representatives of each Conference institution, will have charge of general arrangements for the meet.

Prof. W. A. Cogshall, in charge of arrangements, has completed the new cross-country course. The schedule of meets in which Indiana will be represented are as follows:
November 5—State Conference meet, Lafayette, Indiana.
November 12—Northwestern University at Bloomington; 10—Intercollegiate Conference Amateur Athletic meet at Bloomington.

YALE AWARDS THREE YS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale varsity athletes placing in Yale-Harvard versus Oxford-Cambridge track and field meets will hereafter receive a major "Y." A recommendation of the Yale University Athletic Association to this effect has been confirmed by the board of control. Three of the coveted Blue "Ys" have been awarded to the following men for placings in the international meet last July: G. W. Chapman '24, quarter-mile; M. K. Douglas '24, two miles, and Anton Hulman Jr. '24, 120-yard hurdles.

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MUSIC

First Music Week in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Australia.—It has seemed to a large number of Melbourne's educational and musical leaders that since music is such a potent force for good, that therefore it would be wise and appropriate to pay tribute to this, the most democratic of the arts.

Mr. Gibson Young, an editor of the Australian Musical News, recently called a very strong executive committee into being to pay this homage in the form of a festival called Music Week, November 6-13.

It has been considered fitting that the church should take the place of honor and inaugurate the movement. It was proposed that on the first Sunday in November each minister should deliver a special address on the place of music in the religious life, and that special choral music be arranged at morning and evening services. All the churches chimed throughout the state will be pealed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that first Sunday.

Music Week will be opened officially by the Governor of Victoria, the Earl of Stradbroke, in the Town Hall, on November 7, at 1 o'clock, with a united civic community singing festival. Community singing will be the keynote of Music Week. Citizens of the cities and towns of Victoria will be called upon to do their share toward making Music Week a lasting success by singing with heart and voice at the various community singing centers, which will be arranged in town halls, in parks, in the theaters, in the picture palaces, in the schools, in the factory and the warehouse and in the prisons. This will be the people's festival, a musical festival of unprecedented appeal.

Through the influence of the Director of Education, Music Week will be observed in every school in Victoria. One half day during that week will be devoted to music. A special Music Week number of the School Paper will appear in November, which will include special educational articles, songs, poems, and pictures, all with a direct bearing on the subject of music appreciation. Concerts will be arranged by the teachers, in which pupils will take part, either individually or communally. School committees and parents will be invited to take part in the Music Week celebrations in the schools.

The education of politicians will not be overlooked. Each legislative house will be asked to adjourn for 40 minutes on one night during the week and to listen to a concert.

As usual in any form of activity which includes music, the motion picture managements have entered wholeheartedly into the project of Music Week. The managements will also place their theaters at the disposal of the Executive Committee for Community Singing.

Already in Melbourne many of the more progressive firms encourage music among their employees. One of the results of this foresight is the formation of a number of industrial choirs. These choirs will be asked to take a prominent part in Music Week, not only in their own particular factory or warehouse but in some of the public functions. At one large clothing factory at Collingwood they have a choir of 600 voices.

Boston Notes

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The People's Symphony Orchestra, which gives Sunday afternoon concerts at the Arlington Theater, is now entering upon its second season. The policy and general scheme of this orchestra, while not unique in musical annals, are at least unusual, and evidence a sincere devotion to art for art's sake on the part of its membership. All the members from the conductors down, and there are 70-odd, give their services without thought of financial recompense. At the end of the season, all money over and above the expenses is divided among the participants in the concerts. However, last season this sum was so trifling that the men played practically the entire season of 20, or so concerts for nothing and as they were for the most part musicians who would find no difficulty in securing engagements this meant considerable self-denial on their part. In fact, the whole series of concerts was inspired by a real desire to promote the cause of good music, well performed at popular prices—25 and 50 cents a concert. The programs, last season, and those planned for this season as well, not only give due attention to the classics; they have also included several novelties of the modern school. One program of last year was devoted entirely to compositions by Americans, while these were also well represented throughout the series. Of course it is the desire of the trustees of the orchestra to secure financial backing for their organization. This would relieve them of many anxieties and allow them to devote themselves entirely to the promotion of the purely artistic side of the undertaking. As for the artistic benefits conferred on the community in general by the People's Symphony Orchestra, they are incalculable. The good effects of the best music on the general public are conceded by pretty nearly every one. These concerts place that good influence within the reach of all. Upon the musical public the effect is no less good, as they give opportunity of public appearances to young performers and to the young composer. The idea underlying the whole movement is one of high artistic purpose and it is sincerely to be hoped that all those interested in the cause of good music will lend it their hearty support.

The Boston Society of Singers continues to give satisfactory performances of opera in English at popular prices at the Arlington Theater. Next week "Aida" will be sung, with three new members of the company in the cast: Stella DeMetta as Amneris, left.

Rosetta Neir as alternate in the part of Aida, and Dean Hanscomb at Raddames.

A series of five Monday evening concerts is to be given this season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall, Boston, in addition to the regular 24 pairs of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts. The dates are November 28, January 16, February 13, March 13, April 10. Pierre Monteux will conduct and the soloists will be Richard Burgin, violinist; Alfred Mirovitch, pianist; Eselle Lieblich, soprano; John Powell, pianist; Jean Bedetti, cellist.

Challapine, Russian basso, has arrived in the United States for a brief concert tour. He is to sing at Symphony Hall, Boston, on the evening of November 17. It is expected that he will make a few opera appearances at the Metropolitan, New York. Richard Strauss is to conduct an orchestral concert in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of November 13.

The San Carlo Company is to give a fortnight's performances of opera at the Boston Opera House, beginning Monday next. The repertoire runs:

First week—Monday, "Carmen"; Tuesday, "La Bohème"; Wednesday matinee, "Faust"; Wednesday evening, "Rigoletto"; Thursday, "La Forza del Destino"; Friday, "Aida"; Saturday matinee, "Madame Butterfly"; Saturday evening, "Il Trovatore." Second week—Monday, "Tosca"; Tuesday, "La Traviata"; Wednesday matinee, "Hansel and Gretel"; Wednesday evening, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Thursday, "Madame Butterfly"; Friday, "La Gioconda"; Saturday matinee, "Lohengrin"; Saturday evening, "Otello."

FORMER GOVERNOR DEFENDS DRY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ASBURY PARK, New Jersey.—Claims of the liquor interests that the state Prohibition Enforcement Act denies liquor offenders the right of trial by jury are answered by E. C. Stokes, former Governor of the State and now state chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee. The act, he says, does not deny the right of trial by jury, because it covers only minor offenses as punishable under the disorderly act. No one questions the right of trial by jury, he said, but though a man is entitled to this right in fundamental and important cases, the right cannot be exercised in all cases.

The state Republican platform declares for prohibition law enforcement and no American platform can do less, says Mr. Stokes.

"Law must be obeyed or government ends, nor can a just government show any favoritism and enforce some law which permits others to be violated. You may not like the Eighteenth Amendment. That is no reason for its violation. If that were true we would have the right to violate the law against larceny because we do not like it."

"This isn't a question of wet or dry. It is a question of law enforcement, pure and simple, and there can be but one side to that question. The difficulty of the situation in this connection is that the question is being argued from a personal or prejudiced point of view instead of on the basis of logic, or fundamental principle."

BAN IS ASKED ON ILLICIT DRUG STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Retail Druggists Association of San Francisco has called on the state board of pharmacy to refuse licenses to persons desiring to establish drug stores, until thorough investigation has been made and it has been demonstrated that these applicants wish to operate bona fide drug stores, and not merely illicit liquor dispensaries. In its protest to the California board of pharmacy and its appeal to the legitimate druggists of California, the retailers' association says:

"A dozen boxes of talcum powder, a barrel of whiskey and a registered pharmacist do not constitute a drug store. Many illicit liquor vendors are operating wide open under the guise of drug stores, and many former saloon operators in San Francisco and other cities are engaged in the business of operating these so-called drug stores. These stores are stocked with a few dollars' worth of cosmetics, soaps and toilet articles, with possibly a few patent medicines. Their main stock in trade is liquor."

INHERITANCE TAX APPLICATION LIMITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The federal inheritance tax law cannot be applied to a widow's half of community property in California, according to a decision just handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for this district. The case to test the government's right to collect such taxes was brought by James B. Blum and the Anglo-California Trust Company, as executors of an estate against the collector of internal revenue, at the time of the filing of the suit, Justus S. Wardell.

In the suit, which was taken up by the women's organizations of the State, and watched with interest by all the states on the Pacific slope, the executor sought the recovery of an inheritance tax paid by the estate to the government under protest. This tax was levied on the half interest of Mrs. Blum in the community property left by her husband.

STILLS GIVE WAY TO TOURIST CAMPS

Carolina Mountains Take on New Beauty and Attract Many Visitors Since Government Abandoned Distilleries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREVARD, North Carolina.—Prohibition has worked a wonderful transformation on the mountain sides of western North Carolina. Summer resorts and camps for boys and girls are springing up like mushrooms on sites that were formerly occupied solely by government distilleries.

Today this section that has frequently been termed the Switzerland of the southeastern states, is more truly representative of the other Switzerland, in the beauty of its scenery than ever before, and the population of the south can now freely carry their families in the warm months, to this section, without fear of exposing them to contact with conditions which once hung like a pall over the charms of the valley and the beauty of the mountains.

Interesting data relating to the former liquor traffic in the mountains of western North Carolina, was recently furnished in detail to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, by a highly respected farmer in this region, who, although now strongly opposed to alcoholic liquors, was in his early manhood an employee in one of the many "government distilleries," as the distilleries under government regulation were termed.

In the olden days, according to this gentleman, employment in a government still was considered an entirely respectable form of employment. There was, however, always an odium attached to the "moonshine" form of business.

The majority of the white people in the mountain section of North Carolina, were, and still are, Republicans, and as such profess an attachment for the national government, of a somewhat different sort than that manifested by that part of the State that was responsible for North Carolina's adherence to the Confederacy.

To become a government gauger, in the distant past, was a laudable ambition among young men. Incidentally this position carried with it an attitude of hostility to those engaged in illicit distilling, and the natural result was a division of communities, and even families, pretty largely into government and anti-government liquor men.

It is not commonly realized in the plenitude of reference to the "moonshiners" in the Alleghany Mountains, that the government distilleries were more numerous, and had a much larger output than the illicit establishments. Tourists through the mountains today will pass an old abandoned government distillery every few miles in any of the corn valleys of the mountain section. The government stills were debauching in the last degree in their influence upon the mountain people. They not only lent a sort of respectability to employment in the business, but, also, created the impression that the still was the farmer's friend, because it afforded him a convenient market for his corn, and it encouraged the drinking habit in the communities in which the establishments were located.

The advent of national prohibition lent all the force deliverable from loyalty to the central government among the mountaineers to the other motives for reformation. The traffic being under the ban of both state and nation, neither Democrat nor Republican could find any excuse for participation in it, and the illicit traffic became confined strictly to the lawless element.

With a vehemence characteristic of the population, many of those who were formerly engaged in the legal traffic denounced the moonshiners, and at the present time are engaged in a veritable crusade against them. "Law and order leagues" are being organized, directed almost exclusively against the illicit liquor traffic. Religious revivals are being held with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to convert the still recalcitrant members of the community, with the result that it is harder to get a drink of liquor in western North Carolina now than ever before in the history of that region.

One of the happiest effects of the complete outlawry of liquor in the mountains has been the rapidity with which summer resort camps for boys and girls are being developed, now that the mountain communities are free from the once almost universal plague. As a specific illustration, it may be mentioned, that one of the most notable of these camps, operated by a great-granddaughter of the famous showman, Mr. Barnum, is located on the slope of the Blue Ridge, where one of the largest of these government stills stood for many years.

This camp for girls, patronized by many of the most refined and cultured families in the country, is a larger source of revenue to the farmers who are employed in building it, who sell produce to it, whose wives do the laundry work for it, and whose children are inspired by the presence of the splendid young women who patronize it. Illustrations of this sort might be adduced by the score. Western North Carolina is coming into its own at last as the Switzerland of the southeastern states, largely because the best element of the population of the south can now freely carry their families there in the heated months, without exposing them to contact with conditions which once hung like a pall over the charms of the valleys and the beauty of the mountains.

CALIFORNIA ROAD PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Expenditures in connection with state highway work in California are now exceeding \$300,000 a week and the recent sale of highway bonds, in the \$40,000,000 road-building program for this State, involves a rate of expenditure and advancement in highway work far in excess of that during any previous period in the history of California.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ALFREDO CASELLA.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Alfredo Casella, the leader of the modern music movement in Italy, arrived in New York on October 16. He made his first American appearances in Philadelphia on the 28th and 29th with the Philadelphia Orchestra and gave his first New York performance on November 1, also with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

"I am very glad to be in America," said Mr. Casella to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "first of all because Americans are very much liked in Italy and especially so because I am the first of the new Italian group to be your guest, and I bring the expression of the gratitude of all that group of my friends for the interest America has shown in our music. On my return from Paris to Italy, when the war broke out, I founded a society (Società Nazionale di Musica) which was intended to foster the new music and this society was developed into the Società di Musica Moderna, which included a number of their unknown musicians, such as Pizzetti, Malipiero, Respighi, Castelnuovo and others of my friends. This school has built up a world-wide reputation. It is a school very different from that of the Italian classical music. It is, nevertheless, the music of Italy because it is clear, simple, plastic.

"Much of that music has been heard in America. Malipiero's quartet for strings was played here. The Philadelphia Orchestra last year played my 'Italia' which is a rhapsody for orchestra. Mr. Damrosch and his orchestra gave my 'Pagine di Guerra'."

Originally this work, "Pages of the War," was for piano, four hands, and was written in 1915; but two years later Mr. Casella orchestrated it and added what he calls a "fifth film." "I called it 'films' because the work was inspired by the cinematograph, which you call 'films' here, do you not? Mr. Damrosch also played my 'Le Convent sur l'Eau,' and it is to be played soon by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Much of the chamber music which I have composed has also had hearings in America. Casella has played my sonata for cello, here, too. I have composed songs, trios, for piano, violin and cello; piano pieces, two symphonies, several suites for orchestra, and so on."

Mr. Casella's most constant mood seems one of philosophical seriousness and his smile is fleeting, but it is one of charming element lies in the fact that it comes usually when telling something at his own expense. It became almost a laugh when he told of the reception accorded his "Eligia Eroica," written in 1917. "That" made a great "scandal." They did so to it and he put his fingers into his mouth as if he were about to whistle shrilly. "But afterward I directed it in Amsterdam with Mengelberg's Orchestra and now it is played everywhere," he added in the same simple, matter-of-fact manner in which he speaks of all his works.

"My family was always musical. An ancestor of mine was Dante's music teacher. My father was a music teacher in the Liceo Musicale at Turin and my mother was a fine pianist. I began my piano lessons under my mother's instructions when I was four years old." His great interest in electricity and chemistry at first made the friends of the family think Mr. Casella ought to devote himself seriously to those branches as a life work, but when he was 12 years old, in 1895, he gave up all study that did not make for a musical career and took up a course in harmony under Cravero. A year later he was playing in the concert halls of Paris, where he was heard by Debussy, the famous teacher of the Paris Conservatoire. This teacher persuaded Casella to become his pupil, and in the conservatory he finished the regular course of instruction and then remained a year longer for further study under Gabriel Fauré.

Finished with the grind of scholasticism Casella began at once to travel, his first trip being to Russia. In the next few years he says he heard everything he could everywhere. He himself gave more than 200 concerts, as pianist. As conductor, he appeared with the most famous European orchestras, such as the Colonne, Lamoureux, Monteux, Philharmonic and Amsterdam. During that period he found time to compose, though he was the leading professor of piano in the conservatory at Paris, as well as the musical critic of the "Homme Libre," and was writing reviews for magazines of various nationalities. He also found ways to make ardent propaganda for music and musicians little known to the public. One needs but five minutes of conversation with Mr. Casella to realize that he is a being of ceaseless activity. Everything seems to interest him, at least long enough to give him an opportunity to go into its "why and wherefore."

For instance, during his exposition of the reasons for the being and development of the modern music of Italy, he broke in to say, "Yesterday I heard for the first time Negro musicians play and I was astonished and pleased." The interviewer stiffened himself, ready to receive, unreservedly, the usual comments from foreigners on American music as having its one hope based on Negroism, but that is not what he meant, Mr. Casella made haste to explain. He had not heard "jazz," he said, "but music, and they played well, and the women's voices were such as I have never heard in Italy. The tone seems as if 'suspendu,' ethereal," he declared; "they are all placed here," and he cupped his hand over the front of his face, "the masque," as it is technically known. "Women do not sing like that in Italy. To hear them was

one of the most interesting emotions of my life, truly." Mrs. Casella shared his enthusiasm in regard to the voices, and their attitude seems to confirm what has been pointed out in these columns in another interview—that it seems as if the quality of head resonance is being neglected by the modern Italian teachers of voice.

Though educated along the classical lines, Mr. Casella's active mind early sought broader and freer means of expression. "It became the friend of Debussy and he liked to have me conduct his works because he gave me the readings he wished to have given," modestly said he when urged by Mrs. Casella to tell of his friendship with the great French composer. Mr. Casella speaks but little English and his French is the equal of any Parisian, especially as to speed, so more than once the interviewer was glad that Mrs. Casella's mother was an American and had taught her daughter English. With her help the pace of the conversation was so rapid that enough of interest was spoken by Mr. Casella in half an hour for several articles made up of little references, like the one to Debussy, which at once suggested others or technical or philosophical comment.

To illustrate a point Mr. Casella remembered, "On my first concert trip, after I had left the Conservatoire, I went, as I have told you, to Russia. Whilst there I played, for Tolstoy. After I had finished he said to me, 'I have enjoyed your music very much which you played, and I hope that I will meet you again in Paradise, if such a place exists, because I love music, that is, music like Mozart's. Beethoven I do not understand.' You see, to Tolstoy," continued Mr. Casella, once more smiling, "the Beethoven I had played for him was too modern."

He went on to say from that anecdote that it is always that way in art. The aged in one age look upon the new of that age as too modern. He himself, as he has proven in his writings on matters musical, gives appreciation to all forms of music but "the tedious; that is one thing inadmissible." His own freedom of expression seems to have fully found itself upon his being called to the St. Cecilia Lyceum, in Rome, where he is still a teacher of piano. It was at that time he drew about him the group of young composers that have built up the new Italy in music. Not content with that effort at home, it was Casella to whom Italy owes the world-wide acquaintance with its new school's music. He conducted concerts during 1917-18 at Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Milan in which he gave, side by side with those of Debussy, Ravel, Gabriel Fauré, Stravinsky, Manuel de Falla and others, the works of his own countrymen. Then he arranged concerts in Paris under his own and André Messager's direction at which works of Shligaglia, Pizzetti, Martucci, Respighi and some of his own were presented. Following this, chamber concerts were arranged in London, Lyons, Marseilles and Nice. Then another concert was given in Paris at which Casella lectured upon the aims and the characteristics of the young composers of his country. It is with that characteristic activity that he is still devoting himself to Italian musical propaganda, for though the greater part of his musical career as a pianist carried him all over Europe and made him a true cosmopolitan, and his years of study and teaching in Paris one would imagine might yet have colored his viewpoint, yet Mr. Casella declares himself distinctly Italianate, devoted to his homeland, believing that all his music is based on the classic Italian.

He summed up his attitude, saying, "I love to compose music purely as a means of expression. To me music is not painting, not literature, not philosophy, not religion, not socialism nor politics. It is music. It is sounds. It is the art which should produce sentiments only with sounds. I have written no opera but I am searching for a new form for opera. The orchestral treatment, for instance, would be symphonic. The action of the singers would be pantomimic, for they would employ their voices without words. They would sing sounds some, what after the fashion of a vocalist, but melodiously, expressively treated like an instrument."

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wilhelm Bachaus, one of the pre-war pianists whose activities evoked respect, was the soloist at the concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on October 28 and 29. The performer chose for his music the second concerto by Rachmaninoff. This is a work of considerable beauty, one which makes its appeal to those who harbor an affection for musical charm rather than for digital virtuosity. Mr. Rachmaninoff has not written, it is true, a piano part that is elemental in its simplicity, but the piano plays a rôle of secondary importance. After all, the Russian master is a composer first and a pianist second. In the second concerto one feels that the orchestra is the thing. This circumstance was likely to bring into prominence the music and not the performer of it. Mr. Bachaus, one felt, is an artist of parts. His execution is reasonably sure, his tone pleasing, his taste good, his musicianship of excellent kind. For all that the impression made by the pianist was not striking.

The orchestra presented a remarkable performance of Chausson's fine symphony in B flat major. This is a creation which rightly occupies a foremost place among the comparatively slender literature of French symphonies. The sad tenderness of Chausson's music was expressed poetically by Mr. Stock and his performers, who deservedly received great acclamations from their listeners. The other pieces from the program were Bach's fourth suite—or, as he called it, overture—and the brilliantly scored "Italia" of Alfredo Casella.

A NEW STRING TRIO

By A. M. Wall, Played in Manchester

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

MANCHESTER, England.—At a recent Tuesday midday concert a fine manuscript trio in B flat for violin, viola, and piano came to a first hearing and won the enthusiastic approval of musicians and general public. The composer, Mr. Alfred M. Wall of Newcastle, is a professional violinist, and one of an enterprising group of Newcastle musicians who are doing excellent work in the musical sphere in the industrial capital of Northumberland. He is much better known as a violinist than as a composer, although he has had recently a piano quartet published by the Carnegie trustees and has composed a violin concerto and a number of smaller orchestral pieces, most of which remain in manuscript.

The trio was played by Mr. Arthur Catterall, Mrs. Rawdon Briggs and Mr. R. J. Forbes, and, unlike most original music heard for the first time, made an immediate and striking impression upon the hearers. The actual performance was in every way what a composer might hope for. The trio had the best possible chance of being favorably received because the three players were obviously in love with the work and played it with a high degree of finish and technical perfection.

This alone, however, would not have accounted for the instant success of the work. New music generally has to win its way slowly to popularity, and the more original it is the slower, generally speaking, is the public acceptance. There is, however, plenty of originality of the best kind in Mr. Wall's trio, but its originality without eccentricity and its not modern in the sense of being unfamiliar in its progressions, bizarre in its modulations, and generally experimental, like so much of recent music, in its harmonies. If the composer set before himself any model, that model was Brahms; certainly the influence of Brahms is clearly discernible in every movement of the work.

RICHARD STRAUSS

Conducts Own Works in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—When it was announced that Richard Strauss would open his second American tour with a concert of his own orchestral composition, there was much speculation as to what body of men he was to be given to lead. Dr. Strauss' management is to be congratulated that it was able to secure the cooperation of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. That organization, made up of young and enthusiastic musicians, led by the youthful but masterly Stokowski, was just the band to respond to the baton of Dr. Strauss. The latter arrived late on Friday afternoon and the concert was given the Monday evening following, yet the spontaneous answers that always met Dr. Strauss' baton told convincingly that a musicianly body of men Stokowski has, how well he has pulled them together and what an orchestral master the composer is. Upon complimenting some of the men of the orchestra for the really splendid work they did, their answers were all in the same vein of praise for Dr. Strauss.

Composers are supposed to know what they want to be brought out of their own works, though not all of them can be relied on to lead an orchestra in getting these effects. So it was said at once that Dr. Strauss can at all times be counted upon to read his own works effectively. Not only his own works either. A European musician, now on his first American trip, and one who is an avowed opponent of all that is modern in music, even "as interesting as the music of Strauss," declared to the reviewer, "You are listening to one of the greatest conductors of all times and in the music of Beethoven or Mozart you should hear him. There he is even greater."

Watching Dr. Strauss at restful. At times one marvels how the orchestra could follow the scarcely indicated wishes as to delicate nuances, variations of tempo and elaborating of themes in different voices, and yet it was more than evident how pleased the composer was with the way his readings were carried out. He called on his men without forceful gestures except in passages of dynamic intensity, and then a characteristic gesture of both arms from hips to high above his head seemed each time literally to lift the tones from the stage and hold up the tremendous sound waves he sustained in thought.

The first number, the "Don Juan" tone poem, he says is one of his own favorites; the other being "Also sprach Zarathustra." Although he explains that he believes "Till Eulenspiegel" (which was the second number of his program) and "Death and Transfiguration" are the most popular. "Don Juan" is a thrilling work, the second of his nine tone poems, written in 1887-88 and is called one of the best, if not the best example of his early period. Many there are who wish that Dr. Strauss had decided to continue along these lines in place of writing "Symphonica Domestica," which closed the evening. The performance he demanded and was given by the men from Philadelphia was elaborated to the utmost nicety of detail, perhaps the most illuminating reading ever given in America, but it can scarcely be imagined that it will ever be as popular as "Till Eulenspiegel." In that work were the avowed melodist music and does for the distance and heister-skelterisms, there is richly pictured a drama of roguery that interests, and straining after ultra-modernisms never succeeds in covering up either the humor of it all or the tragedy of the epilogue, which fades away as if reminding one, "Once upon a time it is said Till Eulenspiegel played his merry pranks."

The audience greeted Dr. Strauss with more than enthusiasm, though that was manifested before and after every number. Behind it all could be felt the respect due one who is a master in every branch of music.

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But what better exemplar could a writer of chamber music follow? There has been, save for César Franck and Elgar, very little chamber music written not utterly negligible since Brahms' day. As far as the format of the trio is concerned it is assuredly in the style of Brahms and follows, more or less closely, the strictly classical model. In all essentials the work is independent and original, and expresses its author in a way that is, after all, the musical content of a work that counts. Experiments and innovations are to be welcomed because they are often steps toward progress; but there is nothing final or absolute in them; they have to justify themselves and will be either rejected or accepted when the real music-maker comes along.

Here is a piece of music which ignores all those elements of surprise in which the modern harmonist revels, and yet a piece of music which is obviously inspired and which captivates the hearer on the unassailable ground of simple beauty.

The three movements of the trio consist of an allegro, a slow movement with a Hebrew title signifying the priest's blessing, and an allegretto scherzando. From the opening theme of the first movement one feels that the composer has something to say and that he has the ease and accomplishment of the authentic chamber music writer. His themes and their development have nothing trivial or meretricious to offend the ear or challenge the judgment, and there is no trace of amateurishness in the laying out of the work. Each instrument has its due share of the material and there is a marked absence of the usual pianoforte preponderance in clavier trios.

Pianists might object that this was because the composer was a violinist. Certainly, the violin and viola have extremely graceful parts to play and, though the piano is not by any means neglected, the way the melodies pass from one string instrument to the other, with a delightful swaying motion, is beautifully contrived. This is especially the case in the second movement, which is in slow time, where the leading melody is an oriental, Hebrew tune. This movement is the D flat and is of a singularly quiet and expressive character, ending in a pianissimo which was extremely impressive and effective, winning the unqualified approval of that section of the audience which had not made up its mind about the merits of the work at the end of the first movement.

The final movement reverts to the original key and the inspiration is fully maintained. In the opinion of many musicians who heard the trio the last movement is the best. There is nothing showy about it, but it has abundant life and warmth. The whole work is marked by quietness of style and sobriety of poise, but there is an emotional warmth throughout, and the quietness of style is relieved by an admirable richness of musical expression.

The last movement, however, has the added fire which rapidly supplies and comes to a thoroughly satisfying and effective close. Its opening theme is reminiscent of one of the themes in Brahms' first violin sonata, but this, doubtless, is accidental, and the working out is certainly the composer's own. One of Brahms' best devices he uses in this movement assuredly adopted, and it is one sanctioned and employed by César Franck also, and deserves to be followed by all succeeding chamber music writers; at the close of the movement a return is made to the opening theme of the first movement. By this means the different movements

are firmly linked together and the sonata form becomes an organic unity.

Time and renewed performance will alone give finality to the favorable judgment of the Manchester public; but no piece of chamber music of recent times has won such warm local approval and such unanimity of appreciation among critics and professional musicians as this trio in B flat, which is still in manuscript. It is certainly a matter of concern that this and perhaps other equally admirable compositions should remain unpublished because there is so little demand on the part of the public for works of real and unpretentious musical art.

RECENT SYMPHONY CONCERTS IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The new season of Queen's Hall Symphony concerts started October 8 on a wave of success and enthusiasm that promises well for the future. The first program, begun with the concerto grosso No. 12 in B minor by Handel for string orchestra, the continuo played on the organ by F. B. Kiddle, the Queen's Hall strings (led by Maurice Sons), playing the concerto and ripieno parts. A really fine performance was achieved under Sir Henry Wood, who is as comprehending and sympathetic in his treatment of old music, and as conscientious toward its composer, as toward that of any contemporary.

Scarlatti's symphony No. 2 in C minor, op. 29, which stood next on the program, was admirably played. It was no fault of Sir Henry's that the work sounded a little old-fashioned; the music dates itself. It was composed between 1797 and 1803, when Scarlatti was a professor at the Moscow Conservatoire, and before he had found his later harmonic ideas. It is often reminiscent of Tchaikovsky, but contains a good deal that is beautiful as far as it goes.

Cortot played Saint-Saëns' pianoforte concerto No. 5, in F. He is all that a pianist ought to be, nothing mars his completeness. He is incomparable. At the close of the picturesque Saint-Saëns concerto the audience had Cortot up again and again till he played Chopin's étude in G flat, op. 25, and then they recalled him again until he played a second extra.

Following on this came four movements (Mars, Saturn, Mercury and Jupiter) from "The Planets," by Gustav Holst, conducted by the composer. Here again it is difficult to speak in measured terms of a composition which sweeps along on wings of such splendid power and imagination. The concert ended with Ravel's choreographic poem, "La Valse."

At the Queen's Hall promenade concerts "Wagner night," on October 3, was devoted to selections from "Gotterdammerung." The overflowing audience testified how keen people were to avail themselves of this chance of hearing a comparatively unfamiliar portion of "The Ring." The excerpts included "Day Dawn" from the Prologue, the duel between Brünnhilde and Siegfried, Siegfried's journey to the Rhine, the Waltraute scene from Act I, the Prelude and First Scene from Act III and the great "Trauermarsch." Carr Tibb as Brünnhilde sang with heroic elevation of style and purity of vocalization. She is free from those faults of vibrato and faulty intonation which have defaced so much Wagnerian interpretation. Frank Mullings, as Siegfried, was satisfactory vocally, but he failed to convey an equally dramatic impression in the duet. However, he improved in the colloquy with the Rhine Maidens, the latter parts being sung by Carrie Tubbs, Nora Delmar and Edith Furness. The second half of the program was devoted to lighter music.

The "Classical Evening" on Friday, October 7, proved rather uneven. It was not one of those nights when every one and everything combines spontaneously in an inspiring ensemble. The one unvarying factor was Sir Henry Wood, who is always equal to every emergency. The performance of the Overture to Leonora, No. 3, Beethoven, opened the concert, was remarkable for its romance, dignity and energy. The band really played splendidly and special praise is due to the first violins for the precision with which they brought off their difficult passages. Indeed, they deserved this praise throughout the evening. Their work in Beethoven's symphony in F, No. 8, which came in the middle of the program, was resilient, glowing, and sympathetic. The performance, however, was marred by indiscreet playing on the part of the brass. The basses, too, suffered from sundry hesitations.

However, no such vicissitudes clouded the performance of Bach's Brandenburg concerto No. 4 in G, for solo violin, two flutes, organ and strings. Here all was well and good. Charles Woodhouse, who stepped from the leader's desk to that of soloist, has a big reputation in orchestral circles. This is now extending to the general public. His violin playing in the concerto was very fine for he is altogether an exceptional artist. Robert Murchie, Leonard Hopkinson, and Frederick B. Kiddle were his efficient conductors. Another Bach concerto had been given earlier in the evening—that in C major for two pianofortes and orchestra. Here the soloists were Harriet Cohen and Harold Samuel, and considering the extreme difference in their styles, the ensemble attained was good. Harold Samuel sat perfectly quiet at the keyboard, never made a movement of his hands save to attain a direct musical result, never wasted an action—and the beautiful quality of tone he produced, the long rhythmic curves of music, seemed to float forth as from an inexhaustible store.

"RHINE GOLD" AT THE PARIS OPERA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—Presently it is hoped that the Wagnerian cycle will be produced at the Opera in a single week, the works following in their logical order. Certainly it is only when the tetralogy is thus given that the whole Wagnerian conception becomes clear. "The Valkyrie" and "Siegfried" have already been restored to the Paris repertory, and "The Twilight of the Gods" is about to be produced. There has just been given "Rhine Gold," which is, of course, a sort of prologue to the other works which compose the Ring. The tetralogy was represented last in Paris in 1912. "Rhine Gold" had previously been given in 1909.

The performance of "Rhine Gold" has been greeted with great enthusiasm. Homage must be rendered to Camille Chevillard, that excellent musician who directed the production, and who is said to have raised himself to the same heights as Hans Richter, Nikisch, and Hermann Levi. The present writer is unable to make the comparison, but undoubtedly the well-known French conductor deserves praise for his understanding, his appreciation of nuances, and his avoidance of undue insistence upon the themes.

Delmas is again, as always in France, the Wotan of legend, and he gives a fine impression of majesty. He is with his superb voice at his best in the Wagnerian rôle, and it is to be hoped that he will again find ample employment. The part of Loge, fantastic, alert, and picturesque, was played by Mr. Lafitte, who is an excellent tenor. Miss Lapeyrette is an astonishing and subtle mezzo-soprano, who sings with power and yet with delicacy. She is an artist with a good organ which she knows well how to control. She assumed the rôle of Fricka. Mr. Duclos reappears as the gnome Alberich and declaims well. Miss Montfort Berton is Freia. Mr. Gresse and Mr. Huberty are the giants Fasolt and Fafner. It is unnecessary to go through the list of capable singers, but it should be added that the daughters of the Rhine are particularly graceful and sing with praiseworthy ensemble.

Thus Paris is gradually becoming reconciled to Wagner, and it will now not be long before lovers of the German master will be entirely satisfied.

PHILADELPHIA MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The New York Symphony began its local season under the baton of Damrosch, with the Polish violinist, Paul Kochanski, as soloist. First on the program was Rachmaninoff's Second Symphony in E minor, large of mold and lofty of concept and intent; like the composer's own mentality. The audience cared most for the comparatively cheerful and sonful second movement and the rousing and re-echoing close of the fourth movement. The symphony took a full hour to play.

After Rachmaninoff's leonine power came the grace and beauty of the delicate theme and variations that go to make the slow movement of Beethoven's string quartet in A, opus 18, No. 5. Your correspondent, fond of playing that quartet from the scrupulous chair of the viola, does not feel completely convinced that the work retains all its pristine charm of intimacy when magnified so many diameters for the purposes of an auditorium holding 3000.

The third and concluding item of the evening was the performance by Mr. Kochanski, who had chosen the Tchaikowsky concerto. Mr. Kochanski's rhythm was here and there a trifle insecure, and the tone was not at all times profoundly solid, but there was a temperamental affiliation between his impassioned manner and the elected concerto. The long cadenza was half Tchaikowsky (the first half) and half Kochanski, an odd but not ineffectual, though perhaps impertinent, arrangement.

Another admirable concert was that of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which enabled Alfredo Casella, the noteworthy Italian, to make his first bow to Philadelphians. Beethoven's Seventh Symphony began the proceedings, and Leopold Stokowski offered a reading of serenity and suavity—turning to a tremendous alacrity in

the final "allegro con brio." In the other movements the players developed a pianissimo as minute and fastidious as has been heard from the orchestra in any season. The long crescendos, too, were masterfully controlled.

Alfredo Casella, first coming on as soloist, continued the classic tradition with Mozart's D minor piano concerto, which fell from his fingers as though with an easy nonchalance—a remarkable performance, marred only by the unhappy circumstance that the piano was perceptibly flatter than its entourage. Then Mr. Casella gave us his "Pages of War: Five Musical Films" for Orchestra. The modest and manly personality of the composer-conductor predisposed his hearers to a favorable verdict upon his music, but the successive scenes in this, their first Philadelphia audition, seemed a violent antithesis for the music of Mozart that went before, and the unassailable majesty of the symphony.

The five short episodes were named "In Belgium: Passing of Heavy German Artillery"; "In France: Before the Ruins of Rheims Cathedral"; "In Russia: A Charge of Cossack Cavalry"; "In Alsace: Wooden Crosses"; "In the Adriatic: Italian Ironclads Cruising." The first graphically conveyed the rumble of ponderous trucks and guns; the third had in it the hammer of ruthless hooft and the impact of conflict. In every line of the music was the clash of opposing tonalities, and those who enjoy such effects as those which Richard Strauss lavished upon the score of "Elektra" will relish these "Pages of War."

VLADIMIR ROSING SINGS IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Notwithstanding his admitted histrionic talent, Rosing has not been heard much in opera and it was therefore a pleasant surprise to find the first day's program devoted to the "Garden Scene" from Faust, followed by "Pagliacci." Disregarding tradition rather cautiously in the "Faust" scene, Rosing threw it to the winds in "Pagliacci" in which, as Canio, he was afforded full play for his power of portraying intense emotion. The rôle was evidently after his own heart, and while the intense realism of it evoked some criticism from his western audience, its moving appeal revealed artistry which soared high above the condemnation of the ordinary critic. Indeed, at times, he seemed to subordinate lyric beauty to histrionic effect.

Compared with Rosing's Canio, Madame Alexeeva's Nedda appeared restrained and almost dull. But it was only because of the comparison. Her voice was beautiful, and true, and she acted well with Silvio, personated by Mr. Ellis Raymond, the possessor of a rich baritone.

Mostyn Thomas, a young Welshman whose career began in the mines, made an excellent impression as Mephisto and as Tonio. His, too, has learned to act well under the tutelage of Rosing, or rather of Madame Rosing, and his interpretation of "The Prologue," the only item not sung in Italian, was superbly rendered. Miss Winifred O'Connor made a charming Margherita with a sweet, clear voice, brilliantly trained. One of Rosing's innovations was the introduction of a man to play the part of Siebel, which certainly seems to be appropriate. Targanoff, a Russian, seemed somewhat awkward in his acting, a fault redeemed by his fine vocalism. Miss Mary Crowley, a local artist, enacted the part of Martha with ease and charm.

A feature of the second concert was the cultured performance of the cellist, Mr. Arensky, whose method displayed deep sympathy. Rosing's realism again found expression in "The Famine Song," but much more pleasing was his rendering of Tchaikowsky's "Lullaby," in which the tonal beauty of his voice was quite remarkable. Miss Gertrude Coulahan proved herself an excellent accompanist.

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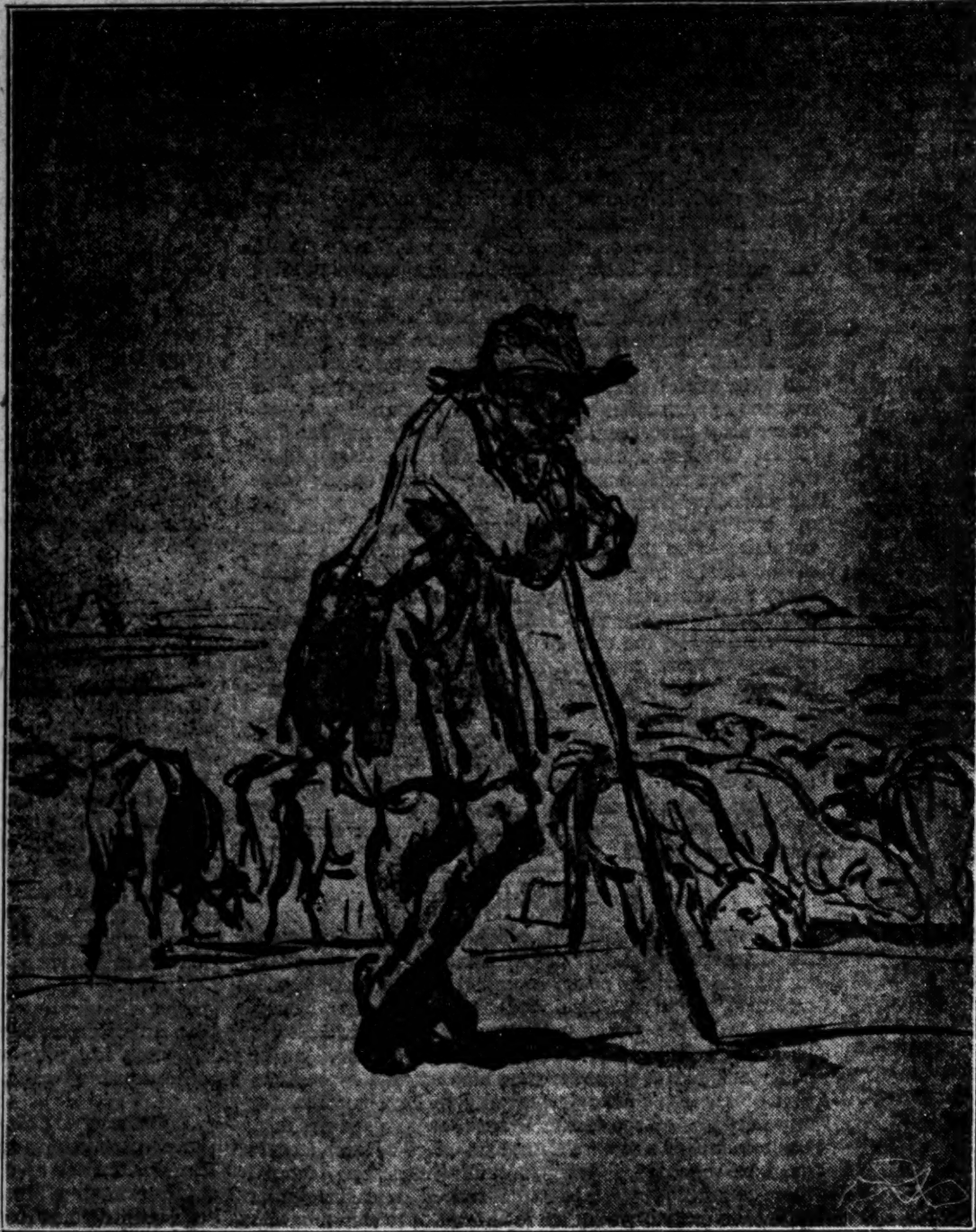
Tonight Beside the Pasture Bars

Tonight beside the pasture bars
I heard the whippoorwill.
While, one by one, the early stars
Came out above the hill.
I heard the tinkle of the spring,
I heard the cattle pass
Slow through the dusk, and lingering
To crop the wayside grass.
—Henry A. Beers.

Learn to Split Wood, at Least

Where shall we look for standard English, but to the words of a standard man? The word which is best said came nearest to not being spoken at all, for it is cousin to a deed which the speaker could have better done. Nay, almost it must have taken the place of a deed by some urgent necessity, even by some misfortune, so that the truest writer will be some captive knight, after all. And perhaps the tales had such a design, when, having stored Raleigh so richly with the substance of life and experience, they made him a fast prisoner, and compelled him to make his words his deeds, and transfer to his expression the emphasis and sincerity of his action.

Men have a respect for scholarship and learning greatly out of proportion to the use they commonly serve. We are amused to read how Ben Jonson engaged that the dull masks with which the royal family and nobility were to be entertained, should be "grounded upon antiquity and solid learning." Can there be any greater reproach than an idle learning? Learn to split wood, at least. The necessity of labor and conversation with many men and things to the scholar is rarely well remembered; steady labor with the hands, which engrosses the attention also, is unquestionably the best method of removing palaver and sentimentality out of one's style, both of speaking and writing. If he has worked hard from morning till night, though he may have grieved that he could not be watching the train of his thoughts during that time, yet the few hasty lines which at evening record his day's experience will be more musical and true than his freest but idle fancy could have furnished. Surely the writer is to address a world of laborers, and such therefore must be his own discipline. He will not idly dance at his work who has wood to cut and cord before night-fall in the short days of winter; but every stroke will be husbanded, and ring soberly through the wood; and so will the strokes of that scholar's pen, which at evening record the story of the day, ring soberly, yet cheerily, on the ear of the reader, long after



Drawing of a young shepherd by Millet

Photograph by Braun & Co., London

Millet as a Painter of Shepherds

He was very much interested in a type of which Barbizon gave him the best examples—the shepherd, and painted several. The shepherd is not a countryman after the pattern of the laborers and other field-hands; he is an enigma, a mystery; he lives alone, his only companions his dog and his flock. From Easter to Martinmas he sleeps in the open air, in a movable hut, which makes him a nightly guardian of his flock. In winter he goes over the wet ground to find the slightest spear of vegetation. . . . He is the guardian, the guide . . . of the flock. Besides he is a man of contemplation. He knows the stars, watches the sky, and predicts the weather. The whole of the atmosphere is familiar to him. This solitary being greatly interested Millet. One picture, painted in 1855, a shepherd bringing home his flock at sunset, has a Homeric simplicity and beauty.—"Jean François Millet," by Alfred Sensier (tr. by Helena de Kay).

Sir Hugh Lane at Christie's

A critic said of him: "His acuteness in discovering masterpieces is almost uncanny." And it was oftenest at Christie's he discovered them, so that in time if he was seen to look closely at a picture its value would go up. It was there he bought for one thousand pounds Watteau's "Contre Danse." It was in a very dirty state and bidding when I first met Alec Martin at Lindsey House. Hugh, introducing him, said, "There is no chance now of bargains at Christie's. This man knows too much."

The Romney portrait of Mrs. Edward Taylor, now in the Dublin National Gallery, gave him great delight. The day before the sale he came to lunch at One, Old Burlington Street, where I was staying, and he talked of a picture he was going to bid for at Christie's. It was put down in the catalogue as a Romney, but experts said it was of the "school of Lawrence." It had the Lawrence dress, a dark gown, dark hair, a great muff, the critics who looked at it said it was impossible that Romney could have painted fashions that would not be in existence until a quarter of a century later. But Hugh was certain. He said, "I cannot be mistaken in those Romney eyes." He bought it at the sale for seven hundred and fifty-six pounds; his bidding had perhaps sent up the price. He told us afterwards of the impatience with which he carried it home. Mr. Solomon was there, and tells me of the tremendous excitement when he began to rub at the heavy black paint of the hair and white began to appear. Then he rubbed away the blue scarf that covered the shoulders, and the black gown and large muff, and again white was seen and the outlines of pale arms. With this certainty he brought in his cleaner, and when all the overpaint was very carefully removed there appeared the lovely portrait with its powdered hair, light blue plumed hat, gauze handkerchief and bare hands.—"Hugh Lane," by Lady Gregory.

the echoes of his axe have died away. The scholar may be sure that he writes the tougher truth for the calluses on his palms. They give firmness to the sentence. We are often struck by the force and precision of style to which hard-working men, unpracticed in writing, easily attain, when required to make the effort. As if plainness and vigor and sincerity, the ornaments of style, were better learned on the farm and in the workshop than in the schools. The sentences written by such rude hands are nervous and tough, like hardened things, the sinews of the deer, or the roots of the pine. As for the graces of expression, a great thought is never found in a mean dress; but though it proceed from the lips of the Wolf, the nine Muses and the three Graces will have conspired to clothe it in fit phrase. Its education has always been liberal, and its implied wit can endow a college. The scholar might frequently emulate the propriety and emphasis of the farmer's call to his team, and confess that if that were written it would surpass his labored sentences. Whose are the truly labored sentences? From the weak and flimsy periods of the politician and literary man, we are glad to turn even to the description of work, the simple record of the month's labor in the farmer's almanac, to restore our tone and spirits. A sentence should read as if its author, had he held a plough instead of a pen, could have drawn a furrow deep and straight to the end. The scholar requires hard and serious labor to give an impetus to his thought. He will learn to grasp the pen firmly so, and wield it gracefully and effectively, as an axe or a sword.—"A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," Henry David Thoreau.

The placid journey went on with a sense of deep repose that was only interrupted by the jolting of the stolkjaerre. A vision of beauty lay unfolded as we approached the narrow Ljonevand, a picturesque lake dominated in the distance by the high Ljonehals, a white cliff that has been worn quite smooth by the action of the river. The warm air was redolent of peace; hardly a breath of wind was stirring, and the absence of bird song served to accentuate the silence. A hare darted across the road, almost the only sign of animal life I had seen that morning. The rabbit, so ubiquitous in many other countries, is a total stranger to Norway. A few evil-looking crows circled overhead or alighted by the roadside, chattering in their own uncouth fashion. It was a moment to dream, and dream. The sudden stopping of the stolkjaerre brought me back, mentally, to earth. My driver was standing up behind me and pointing ahead of us.

The vision of the Ljonevand quickly faded from my memory, for here was another vision a hundred times more beautiful. Before me was the Røldalsvand, a lake of incomparable beauty, surrounded by lofty mountains, snow-capped in places. It lay—a thing of glittering glory in the sun—calm, cool, and deep, its clear waters a mirror for the most wonderful reflections. So clear these waters are that one could almost see to the bottom for some way out from the shore, and spy the baby trout disporting themselves. . . . The first transports of enthusiasm over, the driver sat down again, well pleased with the effect he had created, and we proceeded. The road skirted the full length of the lake, and I was able to feast my eyes on its recumbent beauties for a good half-hour. Above us, on the left, stood the Breifjord Hotel, on the site of the old posting station of Horre. This was my halting destination for lunch and a change of horses.—"Rambles in Norway," Harold Simpson.

A word as to these farms. Here the Norwegian peasant moves and lives and has his being, ekning out a mere self-supporting livelihood. In summer they look picturesque enough, . . . The

"A Pestilent Fellow"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HE who with untiring sincerity proclaims the relentless insistence of Truth, God, Mind, the one and only consciousness, to maintain its own immortal idea, and the utter nothingness of that which claims to be opposed to this one and only Mind, has ever been, and always will be deemed to be, "a pestilent fellow," by such as are unlearned in the things of Spirit. It must be very evident, to the sincere seeker after truth, as to why this is so. The thinking of the world seems to change slowly from materiality to spirituality. So it is, that today, as in the days of Christ Jesus, the worldly minded—those who have been lulled by the stupefying, mesmerizing belief that life, truth, substance, and intelligence are in matter, prefer to be allowed to slumber on, declaring in the midst of their dreams, "Let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? art thou come to destroy us?" In doing this, they little realize the urgent need of awakening from the disruptive lethargy produced by the carnal mind. Each moment that they continue to be mesmerized by its seductiveness, indicates that they are acknowledging evil to be as active, potent, and present as God, good.

It is because of their unwillingness to be healed, that the sinner and sufferer continue to view themselves as helplessly bound, though by fetters which are self-imposed. In vain do they seek all the various material means which are suggested by the human mind. They also fail to discern that one who is clad in the garments of Christliness, even if called "a pestilent fellow," can, with the aid of Principle alone, unsee and efface the suppositional images of evil, because of the radiant light of Spirit which illumines his pathway.

Paul, in the very midst of what would have been, to one less spiritually imbued, a hopeless tangle, continued with his thunder and lightning, yet always with the sincere desire of guiding his listeners to the paths of righteousness. He it was, who, while fulfilling his God-given task, was called by Tertullus, a spokesman for the Sanhedrim, "a pestilent fellow, and a mover of sedition among all the Jews throughout the world, and a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarenes. Who also hath gone about to profane the temple." With meekness, forbearance, patience, and perseverance, in spite of the calumny and persecution of those who were seeking his destruction, he continued to exhort, rebuke, and reprove every manifestation of evil, well knowing, as Mrs. Eddy so graphically tells us on page 130 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," that "A lie left to itself is not soon destroyed as it is with the help of truth-telling." Is it to be wondered at, that the natural enmity of the carnal mind against that which presages its annihilation, is still further embittered by such truth-telling? So today, as in the days of Paul, it struggles in vain when it learns that its subtleties and vain imaginations are shown to be what they are, by the words of Truth.

In times of conflict, it requires courage to come out from the material world and be separate, yet is this not precisely what Christ Jesus ever did, and told us that we must do, if we would be worthy of the name Christian? Mrs. Eddy saw this clearly, and for many years, alone with God, practiced that demonstrable religion of Love, which she was led to name Christian Science. She, too, was thought of as "a pestilent fellow." Why? Simply because she was good enough and pure enough to have uncovered to her what had been baffling the most noted of the world's thinkers, and had that supreme confidence and assurance in the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God which enabled her to proclaim, without fear of contradiction, "All consciousness is Mind, and Mind is God. Hence there is but one Mind; and that one is the infinite good, supplying all Mind by the reflection, not the subdivision, of God. Whatever else claims to be mind, or consciousness, is untrue." ("Retrospection and Introspection," p. 56.) For this, and similar declarations of Truth, she was at first hated, because they laid bare the spiritual ignorance of much mistaken thought—that which accepted the reality of evil and matter. It is the utterances of Truth which incite the resentment of the human mind, for they show it to be no more or less than mere supposition, blind belief without one grain of reality.

In human organizations, where the few ever seek to control the many by various subtle arguments, in other words, where the one divine Mind is not clearly realized to be the one and only government, there at times appears this pestilent fellow, who at first may be thought of as a very unwelcome guest. Why? Because it soon becomes evident, to those who have at last been awakened to think for themselves, in terms of Principle, that they have been laboring under delusion.

Christian Science, as revealed by the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, which illumine the Bible pages with the rays of infinite Truth, making its age-old messages as practical today as in the days of the Master, points out that each and every truth-seeker must think for himself, leaning wholly and unreservedly on the one and only Mind, God. When one learns to be obedient to the rules which the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science was led to make plain, what before might have seemed to be cunningly obscured by the natural deceptiveness, the falsity

of the carnal mind, which Paul says "is enmity against God," is seen in all its grotesque nakedness.

It is the mission of the pestilent fellow, he who is exemplifying the Christ idea, man made in the likeness of Spirit, to bring to light the freedom, the joyousness which divine Love has bestowed on man, the immaculate idea of Principle; the dominion of man over every device of the one supposed evil, or the evil one, which was demonstrated by every word and act of Christ Jesus; the subordination of the unreal to the real and true, the material or physical to the spiritual or metaphysical; the irrefutable fact that God, good, is All, and that evil is nothing, nothing. With such a high calling, it must come to be universally seen, that "a pestilent fellow," because ever about the Father's business, is day by day coming to be more and more welcome, just in the proportion as the method and mission of Christian Science become better understood and demonstrated.

In a Certain Village in France

"Close into the edge of the forest," writes Stevenson, "so close that the trees of the 'borne' stand pleasantly about the last houses, sits a certain small and very quiet village. There is but one street, and that, not long ago, was a green lane, where the cattle browsed between the doorsteps. As you go up this street, drawing ever nearer the beginning of the wood, you will arrive at last before an inn where artists lodge. To the door (for I imagine it to be six o'clock on some fine summer's even), half a dozen, or maybe half a score, of people have brought out chairs, and now sit sunning themselves, and waiting the omnibus from Melun. If you go on into the court you will find as many more, some in the billiard-room. . . . The doves coo and flutter from the dovecot; Hortense is drawing water from the well; and as all the rooms open into the court, you can see the white-capped cook over the furnace in the kitchen, and some idle painter, who has stored his canvases and washed his brushes, jangling a waltz on the crazy, tongue-tied piano in the salle-a-manger. . . . 'Where are you working?' asks one in pure white linen from top to toe. 'At the Carrefour de l'Epine,' returns the other in corduroy (they are all gattered, by the way). 'I couldn't do a thing to it. I ran out of white. Where were you?' 'I wasn't working. I was looking for motives.' Here is an outbreak of jubilation, and a lot of men clustering together about some newcomer with outstretched hands; perhaps the 'correspondance' has come in and brought So-and-so from Paris, or perhaps it is only So-and-so who has walked over from Chailly to dinner.

"A table, Messieurs!" cries M. Siron, bearing through the court the first tureen of soup. And immediately the company begins to settle down about the long tables in the dining-room, framed all round with sketches of all degrees of merit and demerit. . . . And under all these works of art so much eating goes forward. . . . So much jabbering in French and English, that it would do your heart good merely to peep and listen at the door. One man is telling how they all went to the fête at Fleury, and another how well So-and-so would sing of an evening; and here are a third and fourth making plans for the whole future of their lives; and there is a fifth imitating a conjuror and making faces on his clenched fist, surely of all arts the most difficult and admirable! A sixth has eaten his fill. . . . A seventh has just dropped in and calls for soup. Number eight, meanwhile, has left the table, and is once more tramping the poor piano under powerful and uncertain fingers.

"Dinner over, people drop outside to chat. Perhaps we go along to visit our friends at the other end of the village, where there is always a good welcome and a good talk. . . . Or a dance is organized in the dining-room, and the piano exhibits all its paces under manful jockeying, to the light of three or four candles, and a lamp or two, while the waltzers move to and fro upon the wooden floor, and sober men, who are not given to such light pleasures, get up on the table or the sideboard, and sit there looking on approvingly. . . . Or sometimes—suppose my lady moon looks forth, and the court from the half-lit dining-room seems nearly as bright as day, and the light picks out the window-panes, and makes a clear shadow under every vine-leaf on the wall—sometimes a good picnic is proposed, and a basket made ready, and a good procession formed in front of the hotel. The two trumpeters in honor go before; and as we file down the long alley, and up through devious footpaths among rocks and pine-trees, with here and there a dark passage of shadow, and every here and there a spacious outlook over moonlit woods, these two precede us and sound many a jolly flourish as they walk." ("Essays of Travel.")

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red-brick cottages for the poor, now emptied of their folk.

"Just an English country town, unromantic, unimaginative, passing prosperously through time from year to year, occupied with its daily gossip upon solid work and solid pleasures, that come and go with the sun and the daily papers, and are wiped out every evening like a child's dictation on a slate. Yet the little river bears the name that shaggy savages called it two thousand years ago. Caesar, the one perfect man in history, once saw the little hill now covered with the red-brick houses, and himself observed the gentle slopes of that meadow only five years before he grasped the world. A few jags of battered wall, rising from the grass as though to continue the screen of elms still left of Rome. The narrow bricks in the great church tower were fired by worshippers of Vesta and Saturn. . . .

"Up and down that sunny meadow, along the dykes of the British kraal. . . strange figures are moving now—Roman soldiers on bicycles with shield and spear. . . massive warrior queens giving the last touch of nature to the oak leaves that bound their Druids' ancient hair. It was memory's saints-day they were celebrating. For months past the whole town had been astir with tradition. Such a diving into histories, and hunting up of manuscripts! Such copying of old pictures, such stencilling, stitching, cutting, and trying on, such adapting of fur rugs to the backs of shaggy Britons, such busy fame for slighted antiquarians! Other towns had held their pageants: Bury had displayed her abbots, kings, and martyrs; Oxford had coached up a power of learning, enough to make a history school at last, some people said. Why should not our ancient city have its pageant too? . . . here an eloquent queen rushed to battle. . . here Lord Bacon used to sit while composing Hamlet's soliloquy, as you may have seen on his monument in the church. Why are these things hid? A pageant should reveal them, unrolling in three short hours the folded scroll of fate. So, like the Preacher, all with one accord began to praise great men. Ladies fitted on head-dresses wilder than their hats; children practised the merry dances or trotted barefoot with javelins grim; grey-beards learnt to stalk the meadow stage; squires and farmers deigned to don the helm. . . even those Radical and Socialist fellows—a difficult lot, inclined to sniff and crab—found such good stuff in John Ball and his Peasants' Revolt that they hid their pleasure under the name of propaganda.

"At last the appointed time came, and day by day the pageant of memory moved through its course on the self-same scene where the pageant of life was once enacted. . . while chorus and spoken words and impassioned music heralded the progress of years compressed to ten a minute."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Armor Baron and the School-Teacher

IS THERE such a thing as an indissoluble problem? Lord Haldane, in an interview recently printed in this paper, answers that there is not. "It depends only," he declared, "on the measure of intelligence brought to bear on it." There can be no question that the ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain is right. Some time ago an Indian student in the University of Cambridge, after elaborately and brilliantly stating a theorem, worked it out to a point when he wound up with a problem which he declared to be indissoluble. Within a few months the answer to the indissoluble problem was received from India, and the solver proved to be simply a clerk in a merchant's office. There is the substantiation of Lord Haldane's contention, a contention to which the attention of the delegates to the Limitation of Armament Conference, shortly to assemble in Washington, may profitably be directed.

Before the Conference will come innumerable problems which may at first seem indissoluble. But, as Lord Haldane says, the solving of them is simply a question of the measure of intelligence brought to bear on them. At the very beginning the delegates will be faced by the question as to whether the sittings should be in camera or not. Lord Haldane, speaking with immense experience, declares that in his opinion the best results will be obtained by placing all the cards face uppermost on the table. This is certainly not the opinion of the great majority of the delegates. But looking back over the history of past conferences, it is very difficult to find any historical support for the argument of secrecy. If it seems necessary to have certain delicate points privately discussed, this does not in the least affect the fact that the result of these discussions should be taken to the full Conference, and there publicly considered so that the people of the countries concerned may know the exact grounds upon which the various decisions may be reached. What can there be secret about Japan's demand for freedom of immigration? The difficulty has been stated so often and so plainly in the press of Australia and California, that it is a little late in the day to pretend to much reticence on the subject. Again, the reasons of France for maintaining a large army have never been disguised for one moment, nor in the setting forth of them has any particular delicacy, up to now, been discovered for the feelings of Germany. And when it comes to the question of the naval forces of the three powers principally concerned in the Far East, every person who reads the papers must be perfectly aware of most of the arguments that can be advanced one way or the other.

The whole difficulty, as Lord Haldane points out, is to find a *modus vivendi*, and a *modus vivendi* arrived at secretly is far less likely to be binding than a *modus vivendi* arrived at in open debate. Everybody knows that secret treaties in the past have been broken again and again, by one of the parties to them coming to the conclusion that it was safe to do so. But if these treaties had been arrived at in open conferences of the nations, there is certainly not a power, however strong, which would not hesitate before dishonoring its signature given in the face of the world. Such a signature would no longer be the signature of a minister who had long ceased to hold office, but would be the signature of the nation itself. The truth is that secret treaties are a remainder of the medieval mind, and belong to days when kings thought that they owned the earth and all that therein is. It was only such a delusion as this that made possible the about equally ridiculous and infamous Willy-Nicky agreement, an agreement which savors rather of the diplomatic talent of the shoemaker of Köpenick.

At the same time, the solution of the whole problem, as Lord Haldane clearly says, is the education of the nations. But how are the nations to be educated when the money for their education is being expended in instruments for destroying education? One of the most amazing revelations to which the world has ever listened is the fact that, whilst ninety-two per cent of the present federal expenses of the United States represents provision for past and future wars, two per cent alone represents the cost of research, public health, education, and development. And this is, as Shylock might have remarked, a Christian country enjoying the benefits of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one years of Christian teaching. The tragedy of the whole business is the fight of the two per cent to overcome the ninety-two per cent, the battle of the school-teachers against the armor barons. Gradually, however, the democracies of the world are getting their eyes opened, but not even the democracies can be taught to disbelieve in the war of the battlefield whilst believing in the war of industrialism. War is war, whether it is waged with machine guns or by strikes, and only in the proportion in which a clearer understanding of economic and political problems can be brought home to the democracies, will it be possible to appeal to these democracies against war. Today an arsenal city such as Essen or Woolwich is one of the least profitable places in which to preach a peace crusade.

The simple truth is that the reduction of armaments simply to save money will not prevent fighting. It may reduce budgets in peace time, to the great benefit of the taxpayer, but it will not be a specific against wars. England and France fought each other most continuously and most bitterly in the days when men went out to fight in the same clothes they plowed in, and cut their arms from the branch of the nearest yew tree. Fighting is an instinct of the human consciousness which can only be eradicated through education which will bestow upon those who hold the power a clearer understanding of Principle. That is why Lord Haldane is so unquestionably right when he says that those who have considered the question hope to eliminate industrial strife by achieving an at-one-ment of thought between the em-

ployer and the employee. It is necessary to cut the iron of discontent out of the consciousness of the democracies before war can be made to yield to the preaching of Philadelphia. It is ridiculous to imagine that political wars can be left behind whilst economic wars are maintained. It would be about as reasonable to expect a man to keep dry in a bath of salt water whilst he got wet in a bath of fresh water. That is where the enormous importance of education comes in, and that is why the armor barons, with their ninety-two per cent of expenditure, play with loaded dice against the school-teachers with their two per cent.

Kei Hara

UNTIL fuller details than those at present available are forthcoming in regard to the assassination of the Japanese Prime Minister, Kei Hara, it will be impossible to judge, with any accuracy, the full significance of what is, in any event, a deplorable crime. Kei Hara had many enemies. The first commoner to occupy the premiership, he was viewed with suspicion by the military party, and, although he could never be accused of ultra-democratic leanings, his strong commercial bias and persistent efforts to extend the borders of civil control were clearly out of line with the traditional autocracy of successive Japanese governments.

His advent to the premiership, in the autumn of 1918, came as a surprise to many who failed to see the development for what it was, a piece of Japanese opportunism. The downfall of the Central Powers had discredited militarism, at any rate the German exposition of it, in the eyes of the Japanese people. The whole world, moreover, outside Japan, disapproved of it, and so the "astute business Cabinet" of Kei Hara, the commoner, followed the strongly militarist Cabinet of Baron Terauchi, the conqueror of Korea, and Japan applied herself with redoubled vigor to the "economic conquest of the Far East."

Now, the militarist party in Japan has nothing to say against economic conquest, but it very strongly believes in the dictum that trade should follow the flag. The struggle between the party in Japan which believes in economic conquest pure and simple, the party which overthrew Baron Kato in 1915 because his policy, embodied in the notorious twenty-one demands, brought about a boycott of Japanese goods in China—the struggle between this party and the militarist party has always been intense, if not always carried on in the open. Kei Hara generally succeeded in steering a middle course, but, to the militarist party in Japan, anything less than complete submission would be regarded as open opposition.

It has been evident, moreover, of late that the influence of Kei Hara was steadily growing. More and more, during the past few months, has his word tended to be law amongst his colleagues, and more and more has he been able to make use of the varied experiences of his long career. The man who began by studying law, forsook law for journalism, then journalism for diplomacy, and, finally, diplomacy for politics; who was a close friend of the Marquess Inouye, the Marquess Ito, and Count Matsui; who, twenty years ago, acted as the Marquess Ito's right-hand man in founding the famous Seiyukai; who went down to utter defeat with his party in 1915, and, three years later, stepped into the office of Premier—such a man was clearly equipped with a knowledge of men and affairs to no ordinary degree.

As to Kei Hara's attitude toward the forthcoming Conference at Washington, it was apparently characterized by just that same desire to steer the middle course which would arouse the anger of the militarists without arousing the enthusiasms of those who strongly urged an anti-militarist policy. Japan, he declared in a recent statement, would be ready to accept a limitation of armament, along with the rest of the world, always keeping in mind the necessities of her national defense. It remains to be seen how far, if at all, this somewhat negative attitude contributed toward the dastardly act in the railway station in Tokyo.

River Parks, and Traffic Needs

NO MATTER how advantageously a city park may be situated, its attractiveness is sure to be enhanced if it lies near water. Lakeside parks have an allurements all their own, and there is always peculiar fascination about a park that borders a waterway. Toward such parks the stranger in town finds himself drawn first of all. In them he gathers some appreciation of the local taste and idealism, and finds a vantage ground, perhaps, for watching the currents of industrial life as they sweep in and out upon the surface of the adjacent stream. One may easily imagine, therefore, that extensive parks bordering a river of the size of the Mississippi would become objects of unusual interest, especially when developed under the auspices of two great states, on lands lying in such relation to the great watercourse as to be nearly opposite one another. Parks of that sort are now contemplated by Iowa and Illinois for the section of the river northward from the city of Keokuk. If the present plans are carried to fruition, the stretch of river between a point near Nauvoo, the site of a former Mormon settlement on the Illinois side, and Keokuk, where one of the greatest power dams in the country is circumscribed by a lockage system, will be one of the most interesting in the whole course of the stream.

No details are at hand to show how the banks of the Mississippi are to be treated, but there is a river in New England that offers instruction as to what may be accomplished with an opportunity like the one under consideration. That river is the historic Charles. Thirty years ago Boston and suburban communities like Cambridge, Watertown, and Newton turned their backs upon the stream, dumped their waste into it, and shunned it as much as possible when every receding tide left its muddy bed openly offensive to both sight and smell. Commercial use of the river had dwindled to almost nothing. The action of the tide rendered it almost valueless for boating. But the state, aided by the abutting municipalities, built a great dam to shut out the tide, and developed a continuous series of parks along both sides of the river, until now all its former offensiveness has been metamorphosed. The Charles is a constant source of delight, all through the year. Its riparian walks and

drives, its boating and swimming facilities, its winter rinks, its open spaces, are enjoyed alike by neighboring residents and by visitors from afar. Communities no longer turn their backs upon it, thousands visit it continually who hardly knew of its existence in the old days. But practically the only commerce which it now supports is that which is typified by the freighting of sightseers up and down its pleasant waters in motor launches.

There is no reason why the Father of Waters should not profit from better treatment, like its diminutive cousin in New England. Similar study and care for the larger stream would no doubt make it similarly delightful, in spite of the inevitable difference in the scale of operations. The point is that wherever there is a wise and determined effort to put an end to the neglect of riparian opportunities, rivers are soon reckoned as assets where they have been accounted hardly better than liabilities. In respect of such rivers as the Mississippi, however, proper development should set off their beauty without impeding their usefulness. It would be out of the question to allow the park treatment of any of the lands bordering upon the Mississippi to prevent a desirable use of the stream for industrial purposes. Such a cancellation of commercial uses as seemed reasonable and legitimate in the case of the Charles would, of course, never be permitted in the case of longer rivers, that serve, or promise to serve, as routes for traffic. Nevertheless individuals who have park developments in view for such rivers may as well keep in mind the desirability of reserving, in all neighborhoods, sufficient access to the streams to permit the fullest possible development for transportation and industry. There are influences at work to hamper that sort of development for American waterways. The public eagerness for river parks should never become a tool in their hands.

Opera Houses

WHETHER the edifice in which the Paris Opéra gives its performances should be left standing as a monument to Second Empire pride, or whether it should be demolished as an old-fashioned and inadequate theater, seems to be the gist of a discussion lately started by a French musical critic. The building is declared to be better adapted to court ceremonials than to the presentation of modern music drama; and to have become, for any purposes of republican France, as good as obsolete. Such comment about so famous a piece of architecture must be regarded as internationally interesting, though there is nothing new about it. Indeed, remarks similar to it have probably been made at least once annually ever since the pile was erected in the Place de l'Opéra nearly fifty years ago. But it is of world-wide concern on other accounts. For if the structure in which the Opéra artists appear has proved more or less inappropriate, so, forsooth, have all other structures, to whatsoever city belonging, wherein companies of singers assemble to present the works of Verdi and Wagner.

Faults, outward and inward, imputed to the opera house, which the French people inherit from the period of the Second Empire, are a baroque façade and the palatial corridors and staircases, which presume opera to be merely a question of pomp and pageantry. And yet, where, if not in Paris, does the perfect opera house stand? Should somebody say, in London, reply might be made that those who developed the plan of Covent Garden did indeed attend strictly to the business of giving the public a theater, but at the same time showed such stern Palladian ideas of external form and such frankly practical ideas of internal arrangement, as almost to predetermine opera interpretation toward a goal of extreme strictness and sobriety. Should somebody mention Buenos Aires, the answer would be simpler still. For the type of auditorium exemplified by the Colon Theater, which takes heed of opera chiefly as vocal display and which provides for a large concourse of persons, occupying luxurious chairs, can be imagined in only one quarter of the globe, and that is South America. Should somebody propose New York—but that could scarcely happen. More likely the champion of some community that has just built an opera house but has not had time to test it completely would be the one to speak up.

Now if theory were of any avail, the perfect opera house could probably be set up tomorrow. Every architect experienced in theatrical construction would no doubt offer, if asked, a solution which, on paper, would look the precise thing desired. Every man who has had a hand in the direction and staging of opera would be likely, upon request, to furnish the very building that subscribers have longed for and critics have scolded for. The problem to architects must always remain one of Herculean difficulty, inasmuch as it demands the construction of a hillside and suspension over it of a roof. The problem to managers has a more human implication. To one man it means providing a place to which as many citizens as possible can be persuaded to come and pay twenty-five francs, a guinea, sixteen and a half Argentine dollars, seven and a half United States dollars, or other standard price of entrance. This man is the general director, to whom the question whether anyone in the audience hears the singing or sees the acting becomes of secondary importance, his task being to call out a big crowd, to obtain wherewith to pay artists' and assistants' salaries, and to meet rental fees and running charges. To another man it means furnishing every individual in attendance with a location from which he can get all the musical and dramatic details of the performance, and can enjoy the interpretation of conductor, orchestral players, and vocalists to the full. This man is the scenic director; and though he has been taught the mathematical fact that society bears the same ratio to art that seating capacity bears to budget, he is perhaps inclined to ponder more on the first two terms of the proportion than the second. To apply the matter to actual men in the show business, picking them from a representative institution like the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, it would make a difference whether Giulio Gatti-Casazza were consulted about a scheme for a perfect opera house or Joseph Urban.

If architects and managers, in their attempts to produce an ideal building for opera, have consistently failed, they have given compensations. And suppose these to be slight, they may have poetic and sentimental value. The

designer of the Paris Opéra House set a window in a passageway near one of the upper loges from which an evening guest can see the lights of the city in all their beauty. The designer of Covent Garden Theater put an opening in a balcony stairway in a position that enables visitors to get a glimpse of the sky and to look, at night, directly at the North Star.

Editorial Notes

WHAT Mr. Volstead does not know about prohibition in the United States is probably not worth knowing, and when Mr. Volstead has anything to say on prohibition he is certainly worth listening to. Thus, discussing the "medicinal" beer bill, the other day, he had these wise remarks to make: that the beer bill and the tax on non-beverage whisky were "mere incidents in the fight"; that they did not indicate, as the wet press was so eager to suggest, "a trend toward liberalization of enforcement"; and that, with the passage of the anti-beer bill, "the bonum of beer for the sick" would be "silenced forever."

DO THE American troops stationed on the Rhine want to get back to their native land? When one has read all the pros and cons on the subject, he is probably just as far from reaching a decision as at the outset. Yet presumably the soldiers know their own mind and are in the same decisive state as the Duke of York's soldiers, who when they were up the hill were up, and when they were down they were down. There is a strong consensus of military opinion, however, backed by a barrack room ballad or two, that they are far better off where they are than if they were "eating sand somewhere on the Mexican border." If that is so, some traditions as to the hardships of the lot of a soldier on foreign service and his longing for home are being badly upset. During the great war the typical English soldier was credited with devising all sorts of ingenious plans which would remove him from muddy Flanders fields to the beloved shores of "Blighty." The public, therefore, cannot be blamed if perhaps it gives credence rather to the earlier pictures of the American soldiers who were declared to be doing all they could to wind up what to them was the particularly objectionable "watch on the Rhine."

FOLLOWING the Pilgrim tercentenary celebrations have come efforts to modify the popular impression of the Puritan as a gaunt figure of colorless austerity. Scions of Puritan families declare that the conventional picture of the Puritan in America has not been faithfully painted. They point out that if art of a gay and frivolous variety was rigidly excluded from his curriculum, the higher forms of it were not. They claim that he was far from being unemotional and unromantic. Evidently Mr. Charles Wakefield Cadman, the composer, supports this view. He has, it is announced, just completed an opera based on the witchcraft processes in Salem, Massachusetts. It can hardly be said that the Samuel Parris and Cotton Mather episode forms a pleasing portion of Puritan history, but it is no less in line with the seasoned traditions of grand opera on that account. Should the Puritan be at last accorded a certain modicum of romance, Mr. Cadman may find others following him in a little-exploited field.

EXACTLY at what point does a man become a member of the British House of Commons—when he is elected, or when he has taken the oath and subscribed to the members' roll? The question was raised the other day, when Sir John Butcher persistently referred to Mr. de Valera by name, and was as persistently called to order by members who imagined that he was breaking the rule of the House which says that a member shall always be referred to by the name of his constituency. But the case of Mr. de Valera is curious in this respect, that although he has been elected by two constituencies, East Clare and East Mayo, he has followed the practice of all Sinn Féiners and refused to take the oath and his seat. Therefore he is not a full member of the House of Commons, and Sir John Butcher was undoubtedly in order in referring to him by name. It is a little point and, probably, not worth remembering.

CORNISH miners and their characteristics are known in "foreign parts." It will not surprise their friends in many lands to learn that when a Cornishman was asked about the closing down of the mines and consequent distress, his reply was "No Cornishman will ever starve in Cornwall." The answer is no more typical than the action of a woman at Redruth, the center of unemployment. She had been getting relief, but wrote to say she had received a small remittance from her husband in America, and therefore wished to discontinue. "My conscience will not allow me to take relief when others want it, if I have anything at all," she wrote. That's just like Cornwall.

"THE BLUE BOY" is to become really blue again. His first experience as the possession of Sir Joseph Duveen will be a thorough cleaning from the varnish which covers the surface and has made the famous Boy more green than blue. Sir Joseph promises that after the process of removing the old coatings, several coats having been added during the last hundred years, "The Blue Boy" will be publicly exhibited. He will then be in the pristine freshness with which he left Gainsborough's studio all those years ago. Those who enjoyed the sight of the great picture in the National Gallery, London, are no doubt looking forward to the new pleasure in store for them.

THE wonderfully warm days of autumn that have followed the hot summer in England have produced some strange consequences in the world of nature. Blackberry gatherers in the country have found violets blooming at their feet as though spring were round again. The chestnuts in the London parks have blossomed afresh, white and red candles in the autumn twilight. In Buckingham Palace gardens the roses flowered in rich profusion in the early October days, with a special welcome for the King and Queen on their return from Scotland. It is expected that the roses here will bloom until late December.